

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 557.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1856.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED 5d.
STAMPED ... 6d.

ROYAL PANOPTICON.—The celebrated SPANISH MINSTRELS, every Evening, at 8.15; GLIMPSES OF ITALY, by Mr. L. BUCKINGHAM, illustrated by Dioramic Views of Verona, Venice, and Pompeii, at 4.10 and 9.15; GRAND ORGAN, at 1. 3.30, and 8.15; LUMINOUS FOUNTAIN, HEINKE'S DIVING APPARATUS, LECTURES ON CHEMISTRY, by Mr. ANSELL, and NATURAL MAGIC, by Mr. MALCOLM, and a Variety of Novelties of a Popular Nature. Admission 1s.; Doors open—Mornings, 12 to 5; Evening, 7 to 10.

CHANGE of PIECES.—FIRST TIME of LOVE'S LUCUBRATIONS.—New Mutative Costumes, New and Original Music, New Appointments, Novel Effects. Eccentric Patchkettle Polka by Miss Julia Warman, composed by Mr. Van Noorden; Ventriloquism Extraordinary, &c., EVERY EVENING, at Eight (except Saturday); Saturday, at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets at Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office, from Eleven to Five. Books containing Memoirs of Mr. Love, An Explanation of the Phenomena of Polyphony, a Full Programme of the Entertainments, &c., to be had at the doors, price Sixpence.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—PATRON, H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.—On Monday Evening, June 30, at 8, Dr. RAE, F.R.S., Lectured on the ADVENTURES and RISKS OF ARCTIC TRAVELLING. On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 and 9, the Grand Series of Views after DAVID SCOTT, as published by Fullarton and Co., illustrating Bunyan's Allegory of THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS, with Descriptive Lecture by the Rev. J. B. BRISTED. On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3, Lecture by J. H. PEPPEY, Esq., on THE MOON CONTROVERSY. On the same days, at 4 and 9, the Historical Entertainment of KENILWORTH; and at 3.30 and 8, Performances by MADAMOISELLE MURDER on the Ocher, and by HERR ZIEGLER on the Child's Mouth Organ.

BAPTIST BUILDING FUND.—THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING of the BAPTIST BUILDING FUND will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at the MISSION-HOUSE, MOORGATE-STREET. A Report of the proceedings during the past year will be read, and Officers and Committee appointed for the ensuing year. Tea will be provided at five o'clock, when the attendance of all who are favourable to its object is respectfully requested. The Chair will be taken at half-past six o'clock by JOSEPH H. ALLEN, Esq., the Treasurer.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, KINGSTON-ON-THAMES. The opening of the above Chapel is fixed for WEDNESDAY, the 9th July. Detailed particulars will shortly appear.

OPENING of the NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, KINGSTON-ON-THAMES. SERMONS will be preached in celebration of the OPENING of the above place of worship, on WEDNESDAY, July 9, 1856. In the Morning, by the Rev. SAMUEL MARTIN, of Westminster, service at Half-past Eleven o'clock; and in the Evening, by the Rev. NEWMAN HALL, B.A., of Surrey Chapel, service at Half-past Six o'clock. Dinner will be provided. Trains leave Waterloo at 9.40 and 10.30 A.M. On SUNDAY, July 13, 1856, SERMONS will be preached. In the Morning, by the Rev. J. GRAHAM, of Craven Chapel; and in the Evening, by the Rev. T. W. AVELING, of Kingsland. Service, in the Morning, at Eleven; in the Evening, at Half-past Six. Collections towards the Building Fund will be made at each of the Services.

MR. WASHINGTON WILKS requests that Private Letters, &c., be in future addressed to him at Blackwell, near Carlisle. Small parcels may be left with Mr. Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

TO JOINERS and BUILDERS.—The Advertiser is desirous of placing a YOUTH, aged Fifteen, where he would have an opportunity of learning the above business. Premium according to advantages. The family of a Dissenter preferred. Address, S. P., Post-office, Tutbury, near Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire.

TO PRACTICAL AGRICULTURISTS.—The Advertiser is desirous of placing a YOUTH, aged Seventeen years, where he would have an opportunity of learning the FARMING BUSINESS, treated as one of the family, and to make himself useful. A premium according to advantages. The family of a Dissenter preferred. Address, S. N., Post-office, Kettering, Northamptonshire.

LADIES' SEMINARY. HIGH-STREET, BRILL, BUCKS, ESTABLISHED, 1842. THIS ESTABLISHMENT offers unusual advantages to Parents seeking a SOLID and USEFUL EDUCATION for their Daughters. The system pursued embraces the most approved methods of instruction, and is eminently calculated to prepare the Pupils for an efficient discharge of the domestic and social duties likely to devolve upon them in after life. To insure this, the USEFUL, rather than the merely ornamental, is carefully cultivated. The Pupils are treated with maternal kindness, and nothing is omitted that can contribute to their comfort and progress, securing as far as possible HOME, HEALTH, AND HAPPINESS. TERMS, TWENTY GUINEAS PER ANNUM. This sum includes all those items which generally constitute extras, and add considerably to the amount of a school-bill. Provisions unlimited, and of the best quality. French, German, Music, and Drawing, when required, taught by well qualified masters. A Prospectus will be forwarded on application to MRS. CLARK, High-street, Brill.

TO GROCERS.—WANTED, a YOUNG MAN of business habits. A good reference will be required. Apply to Duke and Hunt, Saffron Walden, Essex.

TO GROCERS.—WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN, twenty-three years of age, and who was eight years with his former employer, a SITUATION as ASSISTANT in the above trade. The wholesale would be preferred. Address, A. B., P. O., Broadway, Deptford.

TO GROCERS' and DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, a YOUNG MAN, either as an ASSISTANT, or as an IMPROVER. A Dissenter will be preferred. Address, T. W., Post-office, Ashwell, near Baldock.

TO DRAPERS.—An experienced HAND, as BUYER or MANAGER, whose term of engagement is expiring, is desirous of a RE-ENGAGEMENT. References on application. Apply to A. B., Post-office, Witham, Essex.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, a YOUNG WOMAN of good business habits; also, a YOUNG LADY, who thoroughly understands her business. First-rate references required. Apply, W. Cundell, 43, East-street, Southampton.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, a YOUNG MAN of good experience and business ability. Apply to P. J. Stanger, draper, St. Mary Cray, stating age, salary, and reference.

TO MILLINERS and DRAPERS.—A competent MILLINER and MANTLE MAKER is desirous of a RE-ENGAGEMENT in a Dissenter's family. Satisfactory reference. Country preferred. Address, Y. Z., 4, Claremont-terrace, Kentish-town.

DRAPERY.—A Christian YOUNG MAN, wanting a SITUATION where he may develop the whole of his soul, and find a home, with intellectual and religious advantages, will please apply to S. F. Wheeler, 24, High-street, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

TO BRITISH SCHOOLMASTERS.—WANTED, a MASTER in a MIXED BRITISH SCHOOL, where there are TWO APPRENTICED TEACHERS. Address to D. H., at Mr. Clarke's, Post-office, Peterborough.

TO SCHOOL MANAGERS.—WANTED, by a CERTIFICATED BRITISH SCHOOLMASTER, upwards of ten years' experience, a RE-ENGAGEMENT. The highest references given. Address, Delta, 23, Henry-street East, St. John's-wood, London.

WANTED, as INSPECTOR of SCHOOLS, and TRAVELLING AGENT, a GENTLEMAN, qualified by the possession of the requisite attainments to act in the above capacity. The qualities chiefly required are in connexion with decided Christian character, energy, tact, and habits of business. Commencing salary, 150*l*. Apply, by letter, to the Secretary to the British and Foreign School Society, Borough-road, London.

A MEMBER of a CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, thirty-two years of age, wishes to ENGAGE herself as COMPANION to a LADY. Good reference. Address, H., care of Mr. Hearne, 137, Leadenhall-street, London.

A LADY, lately returned from Paris, desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS in a gentleman's family. She can teach Music, French, and Drawing; and seeks a situation of trust, where she can have the entire charge of her pupils. She has no objection to the care of boys. Excellent references. A liberal salary required. Address, X. Y. Z., Mr. Jackson's, Bookseller, Market-street, Leicester.

WANTED, a YOUNG LADY competent to take the ENTIRE MANAGEMENT of a small DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES. A thorough knowledge of English, with music, indispensable. Age not less than twenty. Address, Miss M. Lyon, Rev. J. Lyon's, Baptist Minister, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire.

THE PARENTS of a respectable YOUTH, of sixteen, are desirous of placing him in a suitable SITUATION as PUPIL. He is acquainted with the Latin and French Languages, and has some knowledge of German, with a taste for Engineering and Mechanical Drawing. A Dissenting family preferred. Address, stating full particulars, to E. C., Bellefield, Chelmsford.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—At a genteel Establishment, situated in the country, a VACANCY occurs for a YOUNG LADY, who can be received as ARTICLED PUPIL, upon moderate terms. In addition to a thorough acquaintance with her own language, she would have the advantage of perfecting herself in every modern accomplishment, under the superintendence of talented professors and superior teachers. Address, Y. Z., 18, Bennet's-hill, Doctors'-commons, London.

THE MIDDLE SCHOOL, PECKHAM, SURREY, is adapted for First-class MERCANTILE INSTRUCTION, and supported by leading firms in London and the Provinces. Every Pupil is, as far as possible, well grounded in English, made to write a hand fit for business, and taught to be quick at Accounts. Youths are specially trained for the requirements of the Civil Service, or to pass the Examinations proposed by the Society of Arts. A few Boarders are received, and several hours' a week extra instruction afforded them. The terms are moderate, and inclusive of all those charges which often make the real very different from the apparent cost of education. Omnibuses from different parts of the City pass the door of the Middle School at frequent intervals. Prospectuses may be had from the Principal. J. YEATS, F.R.G.S.

SCHOLASTIC.—The LONDON SCHOOL SOCIETY'S OFFICES are now at the EDUCATIONAL REPOSITORY, 471, New Oxford-street, where the Entry Books for Teachers are open as usual, and where printed Forms for Scholastic Registries can be had. Registration free. Letters to the Secretary, 471, New Oxford-street. B. B. WYAND, Hon. Sec.

GUILDFORD HOUSE, near Birmingham. Mr. F. EWEN'S BOARDING SCHOOL for a limited number of YOUNG GENTLEMEN, to prepare for the Universities, or for business, will RE-OPEN on FRIDAY, Aug. 1.

THE PUPILS of the WEST of ENGLAND DISSENTERS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, TAUNTON, will RE-ASSEMBLE after the present Vacation, on TUESDAY, July 29. T. CLARK, M.A., Principal, J. S. UNDERWOOD, Secretary.

MARGATE.—MR. F. L. SOPER respectfully informs his friends that he will accompany his Pupils from town on Wednesday, July 25. Prospectuses and particulars may be had on application by post, or of Messrs. Relfe, Brothers, 150, Aldersgate-street. Churchfield House, Margate, June 19, 1856.

CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, LEICESTER. Conducted by Mr. T. H. CARRYER, 19, NEW WALK, LEICESTER. References are kindly permitted by the Rev. J. P. Murrell, the Rev. T. Lomas, R. Harris, Esq., and C. B. Robinson, Esq., Leicester; E. Pewtress, Esq., 4, Kensington-park-terrace, Bayswater, London; the Rev. F. Bosworth, M.A., Bristol; the Rev. Dr. Acworth, President of Horton College, Bradford, Yorkshire; and the Parents of the Pupils.

COLLEGE HOUSE ACADEMY, SOUTH-GATE, MIDDLESEX, conducted by Mr. M. THOMSON. This Establishment will be RE-OPENED on Wednesday, July 16th, 1856. Terms (including Latin, French, and Washing), Twenty-five to Thirty Guineas. French taught by a native of Paris. Lectures occasionally given on Chemistry and other subjects. Premises spacious and airy, possessing great advantages requisite for health, comfort, and recreation. References of the highest respectability will be forwarded on application.

KING-STREET, LEICESTER.—Many years' experience justify the Misses MIALI in offering more than ordinary advantages to the children of parents and guardians whose education may be entrusted to their care. Sound instruction on the most approved modern system, careful moral and religious training, and domestic comfort, are the special objects of their attention. Terms, from Thirty to Thirty-five Guineas per annum. Accomplishments by eminent masters, with the advantage of a resident French Governess. Prospectuses and references on application. The duties of School will be RESUMED on the 28th of July.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, MILFORD-VILLA, FREEMANTLE-PARK, SOUTHAMPTON. Mrs. ALFRED SHARPE begs to inform her friends and the public that the Duties of her Establishment will be RESUMED on MONDAY, the 21st of July. A limited number of boarders received. Highly respectable and satisfactory references given, both in town and the surrounding neighbourhood. The best masters attend for those who require them. VACANCY for a PARLOUR BOARDER.

EALING (Five miles from the Paddington Terminus of the Great Western Railway).—Miss HINTON, daughter of the Rev. J. H. Hinton, M.A., receives a limited number of YOUNG LADIES. Both culture and experience enable her to offer a first-class education, and every attention will be paid to the moral and religious training of the Pupils, as well as to their health and comfort. The situation is pleasant and healthy, and, with rural pleasures, combines the literary advantages connected with the attendance of London masters. Studies will RE-COMMENCE, after the Midsummer vacation, July 31. Prospectuses and references on application. Address, Balmaine Villa, Castlebar-hill, Ealing, Middlesex.

THE MIDLAND SCHOOL, near COVENTRY.—An Effort to make a First-class Education what it should be. Four Resident Masters. French and German as on the Continent. Apply to Mr. Wyles for papers. From J. D. MORELL, Esq., A.M.—"Mr. Wyles evidently possesses the true spirit of a teacher—enthusiasm in his profession—natural aptitude in the government and discipline of youth—a high ideal of the office of an educator, and a steady determination to use all practicable means for attaining it. I believe that it is very rarely the case that school instruction has been made so attractive in its process, and so varied in its results, as it is in his Institution."

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, HEATHFIELD HOUSE, PARKSTONE, DORSETSHIRE (midway between Poole and the rising watering place of Bournemouth).

Rev. WALTER GILL.

This Establishment, in addition to ordinary claims on the attention of Parents and Guardians, is admirably suited to young persons of delicate constitution. Its marine locality is recommended by the highest medical authority as scarcely to be surpassed for salubrity in the south of England. The domestic arrangements are on the most liberal and select scale—while the education attempted to be imparted is of a first-class character. References to gentlemen, both lay and ministerial, of unexceptionable claim; also to Parents of Pupils. Prospectuses, with terms (which are moderate), on application.

HOWARD HOUSE ACADEMY

THAME, OXON.

Conducted by Mr. J. MARSH, and qualified English and French Masters.

Parents seeking a School where the system of tuition has for many years been successful, are invited to apply for a prospectus of the above Establishment. Terms, Five Guineas per quarter—no extras.

P.S.—Qualified Teacher for every Twelve Boarders. Useful Library and Museum for Pupils. Careful religious instruction. Thirteen acres of private Cricket Ground. References of the highest respectability. The Penmanship executed by Mr. Marsh's Pupils for the World's Exhibition, is considered the finest in England. See "Illustrated News," Sept., 1851.

SYDENHAM.—PERRY-HILL HOUSE

SEMINARY.—Principal, Mrs. J. W. TODD.—This Establishment offers a complete English Education; the best instruction in Latin; German, Italian, and French, by native professors; and Drawing, Painting, Music, &c., by the first masters. The system of tuition pursued recognises the diversified native capabilities of the pupils, and is adapted to develop their individual energies, and give them confidence in exercising their own power of thought and inquiry, and, by forming their characters on the basis of intelligent religious principle, aims to fit them for their missions and responsibilities in life. The mansion and grounds are elevated and secluded, situate in the most lovely and healthy locality, and in a position to command all the educational advantages furnished by the PALACE of ART. Full particulars by post.

References:—H. Brown, Esq., M.P. Tewkesbury; Apsey Pellatt, Esq., M.P., Staines; Mrs. Clara L. Balfour, Paddington; the Revs. Dr. Redford, Worcester; Dr. Andrews, Northampton; Thomas Thomas, Pontypool College; F. Trestrail, Secretary to the Baptist Mission; A. M. Stalker, Leeds; J. P. Mursell, Leicester; S. J. Davis, London; T. Winter, Bristol; J. J. Brown, Birmingham; C. J. Middleitch and S. Manning, Frome; J. Parmer, Esq., Rathfriland Castle, Dublin; J. Toone, Esq., Salisbury; Daniel Pratt, Esq., London; H. and W. Todd, Esqs., Dublin; J. C. Salisbury, Esq., City-road; Rev. J. J. Davis, Luton; Rev. Dr. Burns, Paddington.

GROVE HOUSE ACADEMY, BRILL,

BUCKS (near Oxford).—This well-known School is still maintaining its high character. In establishing it, the Proprietor endeavoured to supply a want long felt and expressed, i. e., a respectable Academy, to which Parents can send their sons on reasonable terms, without numerous and expensive extras, and at the same time feel sure that they enjoy every comfort. The great success and continued increase of the School, prove that his exertions have been appreciated. The spacious premises taken twelve months since, are now quite full, and in consequence of the number of additional Pupils already promised, it has been determined to enlarge them very considerably. The Principal will therefore be happy to correspond with parents intending to place their sons at School after the Midsummer Vacation. TERMS, 187. PER ANNUM. The following are some of the advantages of this Establishment: Sound Teaching, Constant Oversight, Absence of Corporal Punishment, Parental Kindness, Unlimited Supply of the best Provisions, Spacious and lofty Rooms, and beautiful locality. The Pupils are allowed to write home without being required to show their letters to the Teachers, thus securing the very great advantage of free and confidential intercourse with their Parents. References to Parents of Pupils in all parts of the kingdom; also, if required, in France and Germany. A Prospectus, with view of School Premises, will be forwarded on application to the Principal, Mr. W. C. Clark, Gore House, Brill, Bucks.

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Agencies in the principal towns of England and Wales.

This office offers the benefit of assurance in all its branches, and is highly eligible for every description of life assurance.

A new and most important feature entirely originating with this Company, viz., Marriage Dowries, Life Assurance, and Deferred Annuities, included in one policy.

Rates of premium moderate. All policies indisputable.

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ASSURANCE COMPANY,

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During the year 1855, 1,781 proposals were received for assuring 414,366*l.*, and from these have been issued 1,492 policies, assuring 338,575*l.* 289 proposals were either declined or are under consideration.

The Annual Premiums from new business amount to 11,186*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, and the yearly income is 45,481*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*

The profits declared at the Annual Meeting in 1855 amounted to 20,000*l.*; 2,000*l.* have been added to the Reserve Fund, and the remaining 18,000*l.* appropriated in cash bonus, reduction of premium, or reversionary bonus, being after the rate of 27*l.* per cent. cash bonus, and from 50 to 72 per cent. reversionary bonus, upon the premiums paid.

The following statement shows the progress of the Company from its commencement, in 1847:—

Period.	Policies.	Amount.
From 1847 to 1851 . . .	3,150	£253,303
1852, 3, and 4 . . .	3,287	679,351
1855 . . .	1,492	338,575
Total . . .	7,929	£1,271,229

JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1831.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the above SOCIETY was held in EDINBURGH on the 6th MAY. The report by the Directors stated that the number of policies issued during the year ending 1st March last, was 638, the sums assured thereby being 293,950*l.*, and the annual premiums thereon 9,190*l.*

The result of the investigation for the triennial division of profits was then announced. The surplus ascertained to have arisen amounted to 183,839*l.*, which wholly belongs to the members, but of which one-third (61,279*l.*) must, by the laws of the Society, be set aside as a reserve for allocation at the next triennial division in 1859.

From the remaining two-thirds a Bonus was declared at the rate of 1*l.* per cent. per annum, on all policies on which six premiums had been paid, not only on the sums in the policies, but also on the former vested bonuses.

There was left, in addition to 61,279*l.* of reserve above stated, a surplus of 13,631*l.*, together 74,902*l.* to go to the next division.

The INVESTED FUNDS of the Society amount to £979,261
The ANNUAL REVENUE to . . . 169,400
The EXISTING ASSURANCES to . . . 4,764,949

Copies of the report may be obtained at the Society's head office, 26, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh; at the London Office, 126, Bishopsgate-street Within, and at any of the agencies.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, Manager.

ARCHIBALD T. RITCHIE, London Agent.

IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES.

MONEY LENT on PERSONAL SECURITY, LEASES, &c.

Sums from 10*l.* to 200*l.* advanced two or three days after application, for two years, one year, or six months, repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments; and Good Bills Discounted. Charges moderate, and strict confidence observed.

LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN COMPANY, Private Office, 69, Goswell-road, London. Open daily from Nine till Six, thus avoiding inconvenience or publicity. Forms of application and prospectus, gratis, on receipt of stamped envelope.

LOANS FROM 20*l.* TO 1,000*l.*

THE NEW NATIONAL LIFE and LOAN COMPANY,

in addition to transacting every description of Life Assurance business, grants

TEMPORARY CASH ADVANCES

to members and others for one, two, and three years, or for any short period.

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MAPPINS' "SHILLING" RAZOR,

sold everywhere, warranted good by the Makers, JOSEPH MAPPIN and BROTHERS, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield; and 67 and 68, King William-street, City, London, where the largest stock of Cutlery in the world is kept.

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maintain their unrivalled superiority—handles cannot possibly become loose; the blades are all of the very first quality, being their own Sheffield manufacture. Buyers supplied at their London Warehouse, 67 and 68, King William-street, City; and Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

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Messrs. MAPPINS' celebrated Manufactures in Electro-Plate, comprising Tea and Coffee Services, Side Dishes, Dish Covers, Spoons, and Forks, and all articles usually made in Silver, can now be obtained from their London Warehouse, No. 67, King William-street, City, where the largest stock in London may be seen.—Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS.

"The 'Eureka' is the most unique, and the only perfect-fitting shirt made."—Observer.—Best quality, six for 40*s.*; second quality, six for 31*s.*; if washed ready for use, 2*s.* extra. Caution: Ford's Eureka Shirts are stamped, "38, Poultry, London," without which none are genuine. Catalogues, with particulars, post free.—RICHARD FORD, 38, Poultry, London.

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ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, announce the completion of important extensions to and improvements in their Silk, Shawl, and Mantle Departments.

Having bought largely in plain and fancy silks previous to the present enhanced price of these Goods, along with several Clearing Lots from the Stocks of British and Foreign Manufacturers, consisting of Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Flounced Dresses, Ribbons, Laces, Hosiery, &c., S. and B. are thus enabled to bring under the notice of Visitors to their Establishment, a magnificent display of all the Leading Novelties in Ladies' Attire, suited for the present Season, at unusually low prices.

77 and 78, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

MOTT'S PIANOS.—The best and cheapest

in London are at 76, Strand. Some from Twenty, others from Twenty-five Guineas, upwards. Maker to Her Majesty.

PIANOFORTES.—RALPH SMITH

and CO., Manufacturers, 171, Bishopsgate-street, London, are now manufacturing Pianofortes on Collard and Collard's latest and most improved principles, at the lowest prices consistent with a sound and durable instrument. A written warranty given with each of their Pianofortes, and packed for the country free of expense. Several good and useful Second-hand instruments, by Broadwood and others.

"We have seen, from purchasers and competent judges, the most satisfactory testimonials to the fullness of power, richness of tone, and other excellences of the instruments furnished by Messrs. R. Smith and Co."—Watchman, Jan. 5, 1853.

PATENT PIANOFORTE SALOON.

C. CADBY begs to invite the NOBILITY,

GENTRY, MUSICAL PROFESSION, and the Public generally, to inspect his newly-manufactured Patent PIANOFORTES, at his Musical Saloon, No. 42, NEW BOND-STREET, comprising CONCERT, RICHARD, SEMI and OBLIQUE GRANDS, also COTTAGES and IMPROVED SQUARE PIANOFORTES, on SALE or HIRE.

C. CADBY having Mr. J. STEWART for his General Superintendent, who holds a like responsible situation at Messrs. COLLARD and COLLARD'S for twenty-six years, and who is the inventor and patentee of many of the great improvements still in use at that establishment, feels confident, with such advantages, in addition to his own practical experience, that he cannot be surpassed either for quality or price by any other house in London.

42, New Bond-street.

Manufactory, Gray's-inn-lane, Holborn, London.

HATS.—The Patent Grease-Proof HATS

are only to be had at WATTS'S, 358, Strand, price 10*s.*

VENTILATING HATS.—TRY JOYCE

SWIFT'S, at 8*s.* 6*d.* and 10*s.* 6*d.* Warranted. 199, Strand, Thirty Doors West of Temple Bar.

THE HANDSOME PATENTED CAM-

BRIDGE SURTOUT of best material, 27*s.* 6*d.* Try one.

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MANUFACTORY of PORTMANTEAUS,

Dress Imperials, and Trunks. The cheapest and the best 30, St. Martin's-lane.—P. PHILLIPS, Proprietor.

IF YOU LOVE a GOOD CUP of TEA,

BUY HIND'S CELEBRATED MIXTURE, Corner of North-street, King's-cross, third turning from the Great Northern Terminus, City-side. Tea for the Million, 2*s.* 10*d.* 1*lb.*

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE CHURCH-RATE ABOLITION BILL ABANDONED.

ON Friday night last, Sir William Clay finally abandoned his Church-rate Abolition Bill for the session. It is now some weeks since we suggested the desirableness of taking this step, in the event of failing to obtain a satisfactory assurance from Government of their resolution to use their best efforts to pass the measure into law. We begun to suspect then, what has since been too abundantly confirmed, that they were merely playing with the question for their own temporary convenience, and that self-respect required the earnest friends of the bill to demand from Ministers a positive and public engagement. This course, however, was deemed somewhat too peremptory, and, with an honest view to ultimate success, conciliation and patience have been carried to the verge of weakness. From the tone and tenor of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's reply to the inquiry of Sir W. Clay on Friday afternoon, we infer that the amendments of Sir George Grey were proposed with no serious intent of contributing to the settlement of the question, but simply to display a plausible and *ad hominem* justification for supporting the second reading, and so to avoid being placed in a minority at a rather critical moment of the Cabinet's career and prospects. This selfish purpose having been served, all further concern regarding the amendments ceased. In truth, Palmerston has out-jockeyed us by a movement which promptitude and determination might have made available for putting him into a second-best position.

The opponents of the Home Secretary's amendments have now fair scope for congratulating themselves upon having refused their acceptance of an incomplete measure. The issue, undoubtedly, vindicates their course, although, if we recollect aright, it was not amongst those anticipated. We are not disposed to utter a single syllable to lessen their satisfaction—but, on the other hand, we aver that, even with this rather mortifying result distinctly before us, we should have tendered to our friends precisely the same advice that we have done. We never contemplated as a probability the carrying of the measure through the House of Lords this session. Our anxiety from the first was, so to deal with an offer which was unlikely to be legislatively realised, as would leave us still in possession of the ground of principle, and of an undivided party, for the next campaign. This most important object has been secured. It may be even more advantageous, hereafter, to have been frustrated by Ministerial insincerity in the House of Commons, than by Conservative and High Church hostility in the House of Lords. Because, in the latter case, larger concessions would probably be asked of us another session, on the pretext of the impossibility of prevailing upon the peers to recognise our wishes—whereas, in the former, we may fairly hold ourselves excused from listening to any compromise, since experience has taught us how little is to be gained by it. And we assure our readers that no slight advantage has been se-

cured by having placed the Church-rate Abolitionists in a position which will admit of their rejecting in future, with a sufficient show of reason, anything short of their ultimate demand—for it must be borne in mind that in Parliament it is not *reason* which carries the day, but such a *display* of it as to preclude all hope of being able to resist it, and at the same time succeed in mystifying and deluding easy constituencies. It is something in parliamentary warfare to have got beyond the ground where the party can be successfully or even plausibly charged with utter impracticability—and we are thankful to say that we are now out of the reach of that formidable arm.

Without, therefore, regretting the past, and in the full conviction that it has tended to strengthen rather than weaken our position, we nevertheless rejoice that the stage has been gained at which the entire body of Church-rate abolitionists may cordially reunite their plans and efforts. It is our hope that Sir W. Clay will re-introduce, on the very first day of next session, a bill for simple and exclusive abolition, leaving it to Government, or to the opponents of such a measure, to propose in some other bill such provisions as they may deem requisite to make good the void; and that, relying solely on his own supporters, and resolute in resisting any material change, he will avail himself of every opportunity for pressing it vigorously through all its stages. We have never laid much stress on what may be described as the supplemental clauses of the honourable baronet's measures. We much preferred the simple brevity of his first bill. To that, we trust, he will now return—and, whoever may be in office, we hope he will send it up unimpaired to the House of Lords. Meanwhile, Dissenters will have learned to appreciate at its true worth, the good-will of the Palmerston Administration.

RELIGION AMONG THE PEERS.

A RELIGIOUS discussion in the House of Lords presents one of the most curious subjects of study imaginable. Cuvier was able, it is said, by inspecting a small fossil bone, to reconstruct the entire physical frame of an extinct animal, to disclose to us its nature, and to describe its habits. From an old coin turned up accidentally by the spade or the plough, men skilled in antiquarian lore will sometimes decipher hitherto mysterious passages in history. Great things are often illustrated by small, and the deepest, and, to all appearance, most impenetrable secrets are occasionally laid bare by the most trivial events. In somewhat similar fashion, a brief conversation or two on religious topics in the Upper House, casually reveals so much more than was intended respecting the kind of religious sentiment which episcopal nurture produces, that we sometimes sift these spontaneous effusions of the aristocratic mind, as certain persons do the contents of a dust bin, for the chance of finding amidst the rubbishy phrases, sentences, or thoughts which have an indirect value.

Lordly religion, under the teaching, no doubt, of the right reverend fathers, appears to operate most intensely when it operates to exclusion. Of course there are generosity, magnanimity, breadth of soul, and world-wide sympathies among the lords, as in any other assembly of men—the peculiarity is that they are never displayed in connexion with religion. State-authorized Christianity, as interpreted by them, is a dwarfed, withered, helpless, meddlesome, narrow-minded agent, most conscientious in paying tithe of mint, anise, and cummin, and most forgetful of the weightier matters of the law. When peers are just and generous, they are so in virtue of a well-cultivated manhood—when they are mean, spiteful, and obstinate, they are so in virtue of their churchmanship. The milk of human kindness in them seems to be curdled by the admixture of the sharp selfishness of episcopal intolerance, and their senatorial conduct on most religious questions reverses the apostolic injunction—in understanding only they are children, in malice they are men.

Take the parliamentary reports for the last week. The Lords have had some quiet inter-

change of thought on the subjects of grave-yard consecration, the Oath of Abjuration, and Divorce. In two of these conversations, bishops have played a conspicuous part—in the other, their silence is eloquent of their spirit. But in all three, the prevailing sentiment is a certain sanctimonious exclusiveness.

The first to which we shall advert relates to the consecration of burial-grounds. Fancy a number of grey-headed men—some of them keen men of the world—all of them highly educated—perplexed, we may say, *posed* by the difficulties which a few words of the old Popish canon law, and the interpretation put upon them by here and there a semi-popish intolerant bishop, oppose to the practical working of a new Act of Parliament framed three years ago to insure the decent burial of the dead. Fancy them discussing with seriousness whether the canon law requires a graveyard to be enclosed, prior to consecration, by a wall which shall separate the interior space from common use, or by an inner as well as an outer wall which shall separate Dissenting from Church remains. No one appeared to defend the present state of things. The Bishop of Exeter, like the Bishop of Salisbury, pleaded his conscientious view of what the canon requires in justification of proceedings offensive to the common sense and common sympathies of mankind. Everybody felt that recent episcopal acts in respect of graveyard consecration were utterly indefensible on their own merits. So the blame is laid upon the canon law, and the bishops take credit for an exact and even severe observance of it. But how was it that no one inquired what this tyrannical and imperative canon law is, or why it should remain unaltered? No one suggested that the musty relic of the dark ages, which is charged with causing so much mischief, might conveniently be set aside, modified, or repealed. No bishop who has groaned in spirit under the cruel necessity he believes to be imposed upon him by this law, of making war upon the best sympathies of society, ever dreamt of using his episcopal influence to depose from its place of authority the antiquated canon. A sentence written by ecclesiastics ages ago binds and galls the community down to this hour—and the lords spiritual and temporal ask each other in the most religious tone what is to be done for present relief. Sense, feeling, religion would suggest to any other assembly the propriety of removing at once, or, at least, legally defining, that which acts as an obstruction in this matter—but episcopal religion teaches that it must be maintained intact in more than its original offensive exclusiveness. It is a sort of guard over clerical dignity, and it insures a right to clerical fees.

Another subject of consideration by the noble lords has been the Oath of Abjuration. They threw out Mr. Milner Gibson's bill for the repeal of this unmeaning, and therefore profane, oath some days ago, and now they are trying to support their religious pretensions without surrendering an iota of intolerance. The Oath of Abjuration, as is well known, was formed in the reign of William the Third, to exclude all claimants to the throne, but the lineal descendants of the Princess Sophia of Hanover. But the Pretender is dead—his family is extinct—and at the commencement of every Parliament members are required by law to abjure in the most solemn manner the imaginary claims of a family which does not exist. In any country but England, and by any deliberative assembly which does not number twenty-six Anglican bishops as members, the obsolete oath would have been long ago abrogated. But it happens that the said oath contains a formula of attestation which, being originally intended to bind Jesuitical consciences, accidentally operates to the exclusion of Jews from the Legislature. Of course this circumstance suffices to bring the consciences of noble lords into active play. They cannot abolish the oath, so they set themselves most ingeniously to amend it, by striking out that which is unmeaning, retaining that which is unnecessary, and affixing to it once more the exclusive formula. And they really imagine that by this dexterity of

intolerance, they preserve the Christian character of Parliament, and render a pleasing homage unto God. They discuss this feat of legislative legerdemain not only without laughing, but with grave solemnity of countenance, with their hands upon their hearts, and their eyes up to heaven. Such is religion among the Lords.

The other question which has recently engaged their notice is a Divorce Bill, which certainly, so far as it goes—a very little way, by the bye—is an improvement on the existing system. The merits of the question we reserve for future consideration. What we wish to point attention to is the spirit in which it was discussed by a bishop—Samuel, of Oxford. After nicely balancing the *pros* and *cons* of the Scripture doctrine of divorce, this learned divine inclines to think that the Author of Christianity designed to permit divorce in the single case of nuptial infidelity. But he regards it as a very questionable and perilous liberty, not to be obtainable save by the richest of the land. He would render it so difficult, as to make it practically impossible to the majority of Her Majesty's subjects. That is to say, he would correct the administration of the Divine Lawgiver, by the maturer wisdom of a modern bishop—*par excellence*, the drawing-room bishop—he would be more severely virtuous than the religion he expounds, and take more effectual care of conjugal morality than the Master whom he professes to serve. Perhaps, he might be shocked at his own presumption were it not that what he aims at is something prohibitory and exclusive—something implying that the stamp of his Church can never be changed nor effaced—a semblance of respect for the dignity of his order.

Would that this scolding, meddlesome, prohibitory, traditional Christianity were to be found among the Lords only! but, alas! in these days, it has spread into a fashion—and the world is harassed with "You must do this," "You must not do that," and, above all, "You must do as your priest bids," until the world is repelled in disgust to the very borders of a hopeless because unreasoning infidelity.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM AT THE ANTIPODES.

Not many weeks ago we called prominent attention to the formation and efforts of a new society in Melbourne, Australia, for putting an end to ecclesiastical grants in the province of Victoria. We have now the pleasure to state that a similar organisation has been set on foot in Auckland, New Zealand, based more exclusively upon the model of the Liberation of Religion Society nearer home. The first paper published by the new association now lies before us, and both the spirit which pervades it, and the manner in which the question is handled, reflect credit on the originators of the movement. The following extract shows how ecclesiastical matters stand at present in that interesting colony:—

The Episcopal Church has received already from Government small quantities of land for church and school sites—glebe, cemeteries, and industrial schools, about 70 acres; for Church mission, 490 acres; and for school endowments, 3,123 acres—in all, 3,693 acres.

The Roman Catholics have received for church sites, cemeteries, glebe and industrial school, nearly 50 acres; for a native and European school, 376 acres.

The Wesleyans have received similar portions for chapel sites, Wesleyan mission, industrial school; but for a native institution, 200 acres; and for school endowments, 611 acres—in all, 834 acres.

Take into this account the sums yearly paid to the missionaries from the 7,000*l.* set apart for native purposes. Add to these items 1,000*l.* divided among the Episcopalians, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics, during the past and present year, in aid of their "denominational schools," except about 20*l.* which falls to the share of the Presbyterians for their schools. Will it not be concluded that the three parties specially named have been very thoughtful, and the Government very kind? Will it still be denied that there is Government endowment and patronage? And taking into account the clause in the New Land Regulations Act, for setting apart land as endowment for schools, with some other tendencies of the time, is there not ground for fear and vigilance among all those who are opponents of the union of Church and State? Things hitherto have been done while men slept, during which the seeds of the deadly weeds have been sown.

The school question has become deeply stirred in this colony. After the Colonial Legislature had set apart 1,000*l.* for denominational schools, a public meeting was announced by the Committee of the Freedom of Religion Society, for the discussion of the grant. That meeting was continued by adjournment to six successive evenings, on which there was a most animated debate, chiefly by the ministers of the several denominations of Auckland, and was concluded by the vote of an overwhelming majority against the grant for denominational schools.

The attendance and excitement of those meetings were unprecedented in this colony. The position of the Freedom of Religion Society in those debates was, if there be Government grants of money for education at all, let them be solely and entirely for objects of real need; without reference to, or interference with religious belief. Such assistance it was supposed would be required only for a time, and especially so in the country districts. This method of aiding only needy cases, and without any religious teaching that was distinctive or sectarian, would leave denominational schools to their free and unfettered action.

It is not desired by the Freedom of Religion Society that the schools of the people, or of denominations, should be without religion, or that Christian Churches

should be indifferent to the religious training of their young. If Christians feel aright, they will feel it imperative upon them to give a religious training to their children. It is interesting to observe, how in the United States of America, the voluntary principle, applied at first to religion alone, has penetrated by degrees into elementary instruction. There the voluntary principle is encouraged, not superseded. It is perhaps the most general opinion of persons in this colony, that elementary schools, whether founded by the State, the Church, or by individuals, should include religion. It is almost as generally the opinion, though not by the same parties, that religious teaching should be separated from Government patronage, and for the oft-repeated reason, that Government cannot be a judge of religion, as it can be of simply secular instruction, and should therefore keep itself free from the charge of spending the people's money for the propagation of error equally with truth, which it does when it assists all religious parties alike. To be consistent it must leave religion to itself. The great question with which we have more immediately to do in this colony at present is; if the school cannot dispense with religion, nor religion with the school, and if the State ought not to interfere, by separating religion from the school, then one of two conclusions must follow; either, that religion of all kinds must be received into the bosom of the State, or the school must detach itself from the State and unite itself with the Church. The choice is between the two, to which will the school cleave? To the State for gold, or to the Church for freedom of instruction and a good conscience? This is the problem of our day. The question can be no otherwise stated, and the principles of the Freedom of Religion Society alone contain the solution, in a manner fair to the citizen, the Christian, and Christianity.

It also appears that the indefatigable Bishop Selwyn, to whose personal merits we gladly render our meed of admiration, is likely to have a coadjutor. Up to within a year or so, the bishop was supported by a grant of 600*l.* a year from the British Parliament. The vote was struck off from the estimates and ordered to be placed on the civil list of the colony. But the intelligent colonists do not see why they are to be saddled with sectarian institutions, and the Legislature refused to make the grant. Only a few days after this decision the matter was reconsidered, and the vote lost by only one vote. Hence another reason for the formation of the "Freedom of Religion Society"—for it appears that the two other denominations, which receive State aid, are not unwilling to fight the battle of Episcopal exaction to save their own endowments.

Our latest intelligence from Auckland informs us that the new organisation has not existed in vain. The school grant was likely to be disallowed that session, and public feeling was in favour of the society. We cordially wish our friends at the antipodes success in their conflict with ecclesiastical injustice. From our own experience during the last session of Parliament, they will see that steady perseverance is sure at length to yield a return. We shall rejoice to hear of the success of the New Zealand Freedom of Religion Society.

THE NEW BISHOP OF BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTER.

The *Morning Advertiser* announces that the Rev. Charles Baring, late of All Souls Church, Langham-place, has been appointed by Lord Palmerston to the vacant see of Bristol and Gloucester. Mr. Baring is not only a clergyman of thoroughly Evangelical views, but he is also a man of high character for personal piety, for the earnestness and ability of his pulpit ministrations, and for his zeal and assiduity in the discharge of the various out-door duties which devolve on ministers of the Gospel.

The *Daily News* is of opinion that in Mr. Baring Lord Palmerston has chosen, perhaps, "the strictest disciple of that most strictest sect of our religion." Our selection might have been from a more liberal school, and from among men who have already earned to themselves the approval and the confidence of the public.

Mr. Baring is a man of the deepest yet of the most simple piety. He has learning, also, quite adequate to the genuine demands of his profession, and such as may justly enable him to take his place with confidence among his episcopal brethren. He has inherited with his name much of the shrewdness and honest vigour of his race. In his own diocese he will, we are therefore confident, have the firmness to remedy the miserable mischiefs which owe their origin to the weakness and ignoble partialities of his predecessor. In the councils of the Episcopate he will, we anticipate, have the courage to withstand its almost universal obsequiousness to the Bishop of Oxford. He is not likely to be beguiled by empty plausibilities, or to be deceived by the sycophant amenities and protestations of High-Churchmen. What he utters will be without equivocation; what he does will be without guile. He will give strength and purpose to whatever the existing bishops can be hoped to entertain of what is wise or liberal. He will maintain steadily, in all ecclesiastical polity, the principles of the Reformation, and, scarcely less important, of the Revolution. In these personal qualifications of Mr. Baring consolation may be found that Lord Palmerston betook himself to the extreme section of the Evangelical school for his bishop.

LIBERATION OF RELIGION SOCIETY.

WOODBRIDGE, SUFFOLK.—A lecture was delivered on the Irish Church, by Mr. Hickman Smith, in the Public Room, on Monday evening, June 23. The Rev. Aaron Duffy presided.

WALSHAM-LE-WILLOWS.—Mr. Smith addressed a respectable and attentive company, which included members of the Established Church, in the Lecture

Room, on Thursday, June 26. Considerable interest was expressed in the society's operations. The Rev. W. Warren, of Wattisfield, was chairman.

CHURCH-RATES AT DORKING.—At a vestry meeting to "pass the late churchwardens' accounts, and to make a Church-rate," held on Monday, the 30th ult., Mr. C. Rose, one of the overseers of the parish, handed in a written protest against the non-production of the accounts at an earlier period, and the omission to obtain "the assistance of a competent surveyor" in the production of the estimate. A rate of twopence in the pound was proposed and seconded, and Mr. Rose then moved the following amendment: "That the amount now estimated to be requisite for the reparation of the parish church, and the expenses attendant on its services, be raised by voluntary contributions, and the churchwardens are hereby requested to solicit the same." This amendment was seconded by Robert Higgins, Esq. As on previous occasions, the vicar refused to put any amendment to the vestry, and Mr. Rose again protested against his refusal as illegal. The rate was carried by a considerable majority, and Messrs. Higgins and Rose then demanded a poll, which was fixed for the 1st and 2nd inst.

THE CHURCH-RATE CONTEST IN ST. CLEMENTS DANCE.—On Friday morning this parish was again polled on the question of a Church-rate. It seems the majority obtained on Monday week, by the Church-rate party on the amendment, "That this vestry declines to make a Church-rate, and requests the churchwardens to adopt some other mode of raising the sum required," was not deemed sufficiently satisfactory, the anti-Church-rate association maintaining that many persons had been influenced to vote against the amendment, in the belief that they were voting against the rate. The churchwardens therefore, in order to satisfy all parties, resolved to poll the parish again on the original question "That a Church-rate of 2*d.* in the pound be now made for the current year." The polling accordingly commenced on Friday morning, at nine o'clock, and closed at six o'clock, when a majority of 195 for the rate was announced.

THE RETIRING BISHOPS.—It is reported that the retiring pension proposed to be given to Dr. Blomfield is 6,000*l.* a year; that intended for Dr. Maltby, 4,500*l.* The *Daily News* observes on the subject: "These are very heavy superannuation stipends; far too large, in our opinion, in reference either to the interests of the Church or the interests of the public."

BURIAL ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.—A bill, presented by Lord Portman to the House of Lords, enacts that the 30th section of the Act 15th and 16th of Vict., chap. 85, except such part as relates to the setting apart of a portion of burial-grounds not consecrated, shall be repealed. Any burial board may lay out and embellish burial grounds in such manner as may be fit and proper, and erect a suitable building thereon for the performance of the funeral service. When the burial-ground is completed the Secretary of State will certify the same in writing, and this certificate will render it obligatory on the bishop of the diocese to consecrate the ground within twenty-one days—that is to say, if he refuse, the archbishop of the province will discharge the duty in the stead of the recalcitrant prelate. Burial-grounds thus certified will be deemed the graveyards of the parish for which provided. [The bill has been withdrawn.]

A FRESH BRIBE TO GOVERNMENT PUPIL-TEACHERS AT THE PUBLIC COST.—A minute, bearing date June 2, has been issued by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council of Education, as follows: "It has been found that several pupil teachers are annually lost to the profession during the period which elapses between the termination of their apprenticeship and the examination for Queen's Scholarships, by their being induced to accept offers of immediate employment. In order to prevent this, as far as possible, their lordships have resolved to continue the payment for the fifth year to pupil-teachers during such period, and to allow it to be passed either in the pupil-teachers' own school, or in some training college under inspection." The minute also opens the competition for Queen's Scholarships to any candidates above eighteen years, who may be presented by the authorities of the training colleges under inspection, although such candidates may not originally have been pupil-teachers. Some modifications of the present mode of examination for certificates are also contained in the minute, but they are not of general interest.

THE REV. J. MACNAUGHT AND THE LIVERPOOL CLERICAL SOCIETY.—The exact number of clergymen who voted on the question of Mr. Macnaught's exclusion, in consequence of the sentiments avowed by him respecting inspiration and the atonement, was as follows: For the motion, fifty-five; for an amendment, simply protesting against Mr. Macnaught's views, four. Fifteen members of the society were absent from the meeting, and two who were present (besides Mr. Macnaught himself) abstained from voting. The mover and seconder of the amendment expressly disclaimed sympathy with Mr. Macnaught's views.—*Record.*

RELEASE OF JACQUET.—The King of Sardinia has issued a decree ordering the immediate release of Jacquet, the victim of Papal intolerance at Chambery.

CHAPEL TO THE MEMORY OF LUTHER.—The *German Journal* of Frankfurt states that a subscription, limited to three kreutzers (about fifteen centimes) each person, has been opened at Worms for the construction of a Gothic chapel in that town, in honour of Luther, and of his protest to the Diet of Worms.

Mr. Sutton Western has offered himself as a candidate on Liberal principles; so that, with Mr. Mechi and Mr. McEntee, there will be three Liberal candidates for the borough of Healdon, at the next election.

Religious Intelligence.

BRADFORD.—The foundation-stone of the new Baptist Chapel, to be erected in Little Horton-lane, Bradford, was laid on Wednesday week by W. Murgatroyd, Esq., the Mayor. There was a numerous and highly-respectable assembly. The 132nd Psalm having been sung, the Rev. Dr. Hoby read the Scriptures. The Rev. Dr. Ackworth then addressed the assembly. The Rev. Dr. Godwin offered up a suitable prayer. The Rev. H. Dowson detailed the rise and success of the project, with himself and the members of Westgate Chapel, the result of which was before him, through the grace of God. He then presented to the Mayor a bottle containing the coins of the realm, and a scroll of parchment, bearing an inscription stating the circumstances connected with the movement. The reverend gentleman then handed to his worship the mallet and silver trowel, who proceeded duly to complete the ceremony. The Rev. J. P. Chown then gave out a hymn, and the proceedings closed with the benediction.

BRENTWOOD.—A highly-respectable and numerous company assembled to a tea party in the school-room belonging to the Independent Chapel in this town on Wednesday evening last, for the purpose of welcoming the Rev. William Dorling, the newly-elected minister. The large room was tastefully decorated with a profusion of flowers, and around the walls were hung appropriate devices and mottoes; the word "Welcome," was conspicuously placed and beautifully wrought with a variety of choice flowers and leaves. After the tea, a public meeting was held, which was addressed by several ministers and friends, who offered their congratulations to Mr. Dorling, and to the people now under his charge. The Rev. W. Dorling replied in a lengthened and eloquent address, which in the course of its delivery drew forth repeated bursts of applause from the audience. The greatest harmony prevailed.

CHESHUNT COLLEGE.—The anniversary of this college was held, on Thursday, at Cheshunt. A lovely day, and the interest usually attaching to the proceedings of this institution, attracted a numerous assembly. Among the ministers whom we observed present were the Revs. Dr. Archer, Henry Allon, B. Hollis; F. Soden, Bradford; Hill, James Carpenter, Canterbury; Smith, Enfield; Turner, Jackson, Godalming; French, John Thomas, S. S. England, Walthamstow; George Wright, Cheshunt; J. Jones, Birmingham. As usual, essays were read in the morning by two students, one by Mr. Eastmead, on "the Scriptural Doctrine of Sin," and the other by Mr. Key on "The Scriptural Doctrine of Atonement by Sacrifice." Both essays elicited the high approbation of the numerous auditory. The Rev. H. Allon preached on the "Incarnation of God in Christ." The anniversary dinner was held in the hall and in the library of the College. Mr. Barnes, M.P., presided in the former place, and Mr. Samuel Lewis in the latter. About 170 persons sat down to an excellent repast. After dinner, the health of the Queen and "Prosperity to Cheshunt College" were proposed from the chair, and responded to in the usual form, and with befitting enthusiasm. The annual meeting was held at three o'clock, in the chapel and on the green, under the presidency of Mr. Barnes. The Chairman did not think that, as Christians, they need be very anxious about the talent of the young men. He did not expect to find young men of commanding abilities and talent in the ministry; but his desire and hope was, that Providence would raise up young men of good common sense, average ability, and ardent personal piety, which he believed to be all that was requisite for the welfare of the Church and the evangelisation of the world. (Hear, hear.) Indeed, he had generally observed that great talent was allied to something that marred the character; and he believed therefore, that, instead of being as a rule, desirable in the ministry, it was undesirable. He trusted that the colleges would be maintained in their efficiency. They could not avail themselves of Oxford or Cambridge. As political men they might protest against such a state of things; but it amounted to very little, regarded in a religious point of view, for he was persuaded that, if those seats of learning were thrown open to all, it would still be necessary to maintain their own colleges. The Rev. J. Sherman read the annual report, from which it appeared that the students had made very satisfactory progress during the past year. Financially, however, the year had not been an encouraging one, the income having diminished, while the expenditure had increased, partly in consequence of sanitary measures which had been taken in reference to the premises. The treasurer's account showed an income (including a balance in hand, last year, of 511l. 4s. 8d.) amounting to 1,395l. 1s. 7d., the expenditure being 1,366l. 11s. 4d., leaving a present balance of only 28l. 9s. 10d. Several donations were announced, amongst which were ten guineas from Mr. Lewis, and 5l. from Mr. B. Smith. The Rev. Dr. Archer, in moving the adoption of the report, expressed the regret he felt, in common with the friends of the college generally, that Dr. Stowell was about to leave the institution. He differed from what the Chairman had said respecting the importance of talent and scholarship in the ministry. He believed they wanted men of learning, of great attainments, and of profound intellectual sagacity; for we lived in an age when a large amount of learning, more or less superficial, was employed against the Gospel of Jesus Christ; this learning could not be put down by tabooing or pooh-poohing it, but by a more profound and erudite learning on the part of the ministers of the Church of Christ. (Hear, hear.) The Rev. B. S. Hollis seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted. The Rev. H. Allon proposed the following resolution:—

That this meeting, believing an earnest and faithful ministry to be one of the chief requirements of the present day, regards with interest every institution whose object is to contribute to that result; and it desires to express especially its deep and abiding attachment to Cheshunt College, which, in addition to the venerable associations inseparably connected with its history, has also proved its practical efficiency in having prepared for the ministry so large a number of faithful and laborious preachers of the Gospel.

This was seconded by the Rev. F. Soden, and also adopted. On the motion of the Rev. S. S. England, seconded by Mr. J. Payne, and supported by the Rev. J. Reynolds, a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to the Rev. H. Allon, for his annual sermon, which was the subject of the highest encomiums on the part of the several speakers. The Rev. J. Jones proposed a vote of thanks to the professors for their constant labours and unwearied assiduity in the discharge of the duties of their several departments. The Rev. T. Hill seconded the resolution, which passed unanimously. On the motion of the Rev. J. Bramall, seconded by Mr. F. W. Willcocks, a vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman. The doxology was then sung, and the proceedings terminated.

CAMBRIDGE.—The ordination of the Rev. William Tritton, of Hackney College, successor to the Rev. Geo. B. Babier, of Salford, as minister of the Independent Chapel, Downing-street, Cambridge, took place on Wednesday, June 25. The Rev. Alexander Murray, of Peterborough, read the Scriptures and offered prayer. An able discourse, in vindication of the polity of the Congregational Independents, was delivered by the Rev. Samuel Ransom, Classical and Hebrew Tutor of Hackney College. The usual questions were put by the Rev. Geo. J. Hall, M.A., Linton, and satisfactorily answered by Mr. Coates, the senior deacon, on behalf of the Church, and by the new pastor; after which the Rev. William Robinson, of Cambridge, offered the ordination prayer. The charge was delivered by the Rev. John Watson, Theological Professor of Hackney College. A party of about eighty ladies and gentlemen dined together at the Lion Inn. Mr. Tritton presided; and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Watson, Ransom, Edmunds, Robinson, Wright, Murray, and Tweddle, Mr. Alderman Brimley, and Messrs. Coates, Barrett, and Macintosh. In the evening, the Rev. David Thomas, of Stockwell, preached a powerful sermon to the Church and congregation.

GENERAL BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—The eighty-seventh annual association of the New Connexion of General Baptists was held at Spalding, Lincolnshire, on Tuesday, June 24, and two following days. The Rev. E. Stevenson, of Loughborough, was the chairman, and the Rev. J. Riddall, of Louth, and Mr. J. Wherry, of March, were appointed moderators. The attendance of ministers and representatives was large for the district in which it was held: about 150 enrolled their names. On Tuesday evening, the annual meeting of the Home Missionary Society was held; the congregation was large, and the meeting interesting. W. Bennet, Esq., of Sawley, presided. The district secretaries read their reports, and the meeting was addressed by Revs. J. Stevenson, of Derby; Jewitt, of Nottingham; Winks, of Leicester; Underwood, of Chesham; and Batey, of Burnley. On Wednesday morning, the association sermon was preached by the Rev. G. W. Pegg, of London, and was listened to with the deepest interest by a large assembly, and the preacher was requested to print it. On Wednesday evening, the annual meeting of the Foreign Missionary Society was held; R. Pegg, Esq., Mayor of Derby, and treasurer of the society, in the chair. The Rev. J. C. Pike, secretary, read extracts from the report, which was very interesting. The meeting was most efficiently addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Springthorpe, of Hepton Hall; Slack, Yorkshire; Cheate, of Birmingham; Bailey, missionary from Orissa; Dr. Barnes, of London; Hunter, of Nottingham; and Orton, of Louth. The funds of the society were considerably in advance of last year. Mr. and Mrs. Buckley have returned to India since the last meeting, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, and two young ladies. The state of the college at Leicester occupied the serious attention of the association, and it was resolved to make a vigorous effort to improve it by securing better premises, or by a new erection, and it was agreed that Nottingham would be a more suitable locality for the institution. The annual letter to the Churches was written by Rev. J. C. Jones, M.A., of Spalding; subject: "What are the Peculiar Evils to which Christian Professors are Exposed in the Present Age; and What are the Best Means of Removing Them?" It was listened to with the deepest attention, and ordered to be printed in the minutes of the association. The chairman took the chair at twelve o'clock on Tuesday, and delivered a very suitable and powerful address; and closed the sitting of the association on Thursday night, about half past nine o'clock, by commending all present, and the Churches generally, to the care of the great and ever watchful Shepherd of Israel. The ministers and representatives separated with the reflection that it had been one of the happiest associations they had ever attended.

HACKNEY.—The opening services of the new chapel in Mare-street, erected upon the site of that which was destroyed by fire in August, 1854, began on Wednesday week, and were continued on the following Sunday. Hymns and music were specially printed for the occasion. The first sermon preached in the new building, was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Harris; the second, on the evening of the same day, by the Rev. W. Landels. Mr. Katterns resumed his ministry upon the site on Sunday morning, when he preached to a full congregation, from the words, "And lo! I am with you always, even unto the end of the world. Amen." After each sermon, a collection was made on behalf of the building fund; but the fullest statement of the circumstance under which the new chapel is opened was given on Wednesday, when the pastor and his

friends dined together in the spacious secondary chapel in the basement of the building. Between two and three hundred ladies and gentlemen sat down; besides a large party of the less affluent members of the Church, who were gratuitously provided with a substantial dinner in the adjacent school-room. At the close of the repast, Mr. Katterns, who presided, rose to thank his friends for their presence and sympathy. Mr. Alfred Tozer, as secretary of the building committee, then made a clear and succinct verbal report. The new edifice, he explained, was to have been completed in January last; but, in consequence, unhappily, of the misfortunes of the builders, a delay of six months had taken place. The entire cost of the building, so far as at present ascertained, is 7,940l. There was now a balance against the treasurer's account of 3,480l. In reduction of the deficiency, there were the collections made after the public services, and the donations given at the dinner-table. The latter amounted to 220l. The collections on Wednesday amounted to 78l. 10s. 3d.; the amount collected on Sunday was 55l. 13s. 8d. It may be assumed, therefore, that a debt of 3,000l. will remain; but, as it has been deliberately incurred, it will doubtless be cheerfully borne, and, we hope, in no long time entirely liquidated. Among those who, besides the preachers, took part in the opening services, were the Revs. Messrs. W. Kirkus, Joshua Russell, Clement Duke, J. Leachman, James Lord, of Ipswich, and S. Brawn, of Loughton.

HORN CHAPEL, SHELTON.—On Sunday, June 22, a new organ was opened in this place of worship, when sermons were preached by the Rev. John Kay, minister of the chapel; and on the following day, a tea meeting was held in the spacious school-room adjoining. The attendance both on the Sunday and the Monday, was large and respectable. The collections and subscriptions were very liberal.

LEE CHAPEL, BLACKHEATH.—Last Tuesday, special services were held here. After introductory reading of the Scriptures and worship conducted by Dr. Archer, the Rev. Newman Hall preached in the morning, from 1 Tim. ii. 5., a sermon of power, simplicity, and earnestness on the need of a mediator for man, the vain efforts which he himself made to supply this need, and the divinely-authorized mediator Jesus Christ. After the service, the company withdrew from the chapel to a tent in an adjoining field. Mr. W. E. Baxter, M.P., presided, and Messrs. Black, Crossley, Cheetham, and Pollat, M.P.'s, were also present. After dinner, the chairman proposed the health of the Queen; a sentiment which was welcomed by the company rising and singing the National Anthem. Mr. Baxter then adverted to the great progress which had been made in religious liberty, and to the bright prospects which presented themselves of religion being unfettered by State control. The census returns had proved the power and number of Dissenters. There were some towns in Scotland where it was now fashionable to be a Dissenter, and the current was setting in in the south. The University of Cambridge was now, by the House of Commons, opened to Dissenters. He urged that they should display in these circumstances largeness of mind and the absence of all bigotry in their intercourse with Churchmen, and that they should cultivate rather than avoid such intercourse. Mr. Joseph Warrington then presented a statement of the origin and progress of the Church at Lee Chapel, which had been increased and strengthened by the ministry of Rev. Robert Marten, A.B., and he invited the friends assembled to assist by their contributions towards the enlargement of the chapel. Mr. Crossley, M.P., expressed his strong confidence in the Voluntary principle to provide for the religious instruction of the people, and alluded to the proofs of its power, which he had witnessed in America. Mr. Baxter being obliged to leave, his place was taken by Mr. Cheetham. Dr. Archer spoke on religious freedom as essential to the prosperity of nations. He alluded to the origin of the Voluntary controversy in Scotland; and expressed his strong gratification at the presence in the House of Commons of thirty or forty representatives, holding Evangelical doctrine, and "not trimmers extructors." Mr. Cheetham, M.P., then referred to his recent visit to Florence and Rome, and to the fact that many youths were shut up in prison throughout Tuscany for conscience sake. The Italian servant who accompanied him had been dogged in the street, and he himself, as an Englishman, was always looked upon with suspicion. At Rome he had found the English church occupied by a Puseyite minister, and at Naples a population that would otherwise be industrious and prosperous, was ruined by bad government. Mr. Adam Black, M.P., followed with some observations on the reciprocal influence of religion and education; but both the theme and the speaker were not very lively. The Rev. James Sherman expressed his kind feelings towards Mr. Marten. Mr. Pollat, M.P., explained to the gentlemen and ladies present the facilities afforded by the new Dissenters' Marriage Bill, for which he had toiled with earnestness and zeal;—and the Rev. George Ducess urged the continuance of the labours of city missionaries and Sunday-school teachers. Several sums of money were promised towards the enlargement of the chapel, which was again filled in the evening by an attentive audience, to listen to the Rev. William Landels.

NEW COLLEGE, ST. JOHN'S-WOOD.—The sixth annual general meeting was held at the College on Wednesday. There was a large gathering of the friends and supporters of the institution, and most of the students were present. The Rev. J. C. Harrison took the chair at one o'clock, and the proceedings were commenced by the offering of prayer by the Rev. Mr. Davis, of Bow. The Rev. Dr. Harris stated, that it had been thought desirable, towards the close of

intolerance, they preserve the Christian character of Parliament, and render a pleasing homage unto God. They discuss this feat of legislative legerdemain not only without laughing, but with grave solemnity of countenance, with their hands upon their hearts, and their eyes up to heaven. Such is religion among the Lords.

The other question which has recently engaged their notice is a Divorce Bill, which certainly, so far as it goes—a very little way, by the bye—is an improvement on the existing system. The merits of the question we reserve for future consideration. What we wish to point attention to is the spirit in which it was discussed by a bishop—Samuel, of Oxford. After nicely balancing the *pros* and *cons* of the Scripture doctrine of divorce, this learned divine inclines to think that the Author of Christianity designed to permit divorce in the single case of nuptial infidelity. But he regards it as a very questionable and perilous liberty, not to be obtainable save by the richest of the land. He would render it so difficult, as to make it practically impossible to the majority of Her Majesty's subjects. That is to say, he would correct the administration of the Divine Lawgiver, by the maturer wisdom of a modern bishop—*par excellence*, the drawing-room bishop—he would be more severely virtuous than the religion he expounds, and take more effectual care of conjugal morality than the Master whom he professes to serve. Perhaps, he might be shocked at his own presumption were it not that what he aims at is something prohibitory and exclusive—something implying that the stamp of his Church can never be changed nor effaced—a semblance of respect for the dignity of his order.

Would that this scolding, meddlesome, prohibitory, traditional Christianity were to be found among the Lords only! but, alas! in these days, it has spread into a fashion—and the world is harrassed with "You must do this," "You must not do that," and, above all, "You must do as your priest bids," until the world is repelled in disgust to the very borders of a hopeless because unreasoning infidelity.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM AT THE ANTIPODES.

Not many weeks ago we called prominent attention to the formation and efforts of a new society in Melbourne, Australia, for putting an end to ecclesiastical grants in the province of Victoria. We have now the pleasure to state that a similar organisation has been set on foot in Auckland, New Zealand, based more exclusively upon the model of the Liberation of Religion Society nearer home. The first paper published by the new association now lies before us, and both the spirit which pervades it, and the manner in which the question is handled, reflect credit on the originators of the movement. The following extract shows how ecclesiastical matters stand at present in that interesting colony:—

The Episcopal Church has received already from Government small quantities of land for church and school sites—glebe, cemeteries, and industrial schools, about 70 acres; for Church mission, 490 acres; and for school endowments, 3,133 acres—in all, 3,693 acres.

The Roman Catholics have received for church sites, cemeteries, glebe and industrial school, nearly 50 acres; for a native and European school, 376 acres.

The Wesleyans have received similar portions for chapel sites, Wesleyan mission, industrial school; but for a native institution, 200 acres; and for school endowments, 611 acres—in all, 834 acres.

Take into this account the sums yearly paid to the missionaries from the 7,000*l.* set apart for native purposes. Add to these items 1,000*l.* divided among the Episcopalians, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics, during the past and present year, in aid of their "denominational schools," except about 20*l.* which falls to the share of the Presbyterians for their schools. Will it not be concluded that the three parties specially named have been very thoughtful, and the Government very kind? Will it still be denied that there is Government endowment and patronage? And taking into account the clause in the New Land Regulations Act, for setting apart land as endowment for schools, with some other tendencies of the time, is there not ground for fear and vigilance among all those who are opponents of the union of Church and State? Things hitherto have been done while men slept, during which the seeds of the deadly plague have been sown.

The school question has become deeply stirred in this colony. After the Colonial Legislature had set apart 1,000*l.* for denominational schools, a public meeting was announced by the Committee of the Freedom of Religion Society, for the discussion of the grant. That meeting was continued by adjournment to six successive evenings, on which there was a most animated debate, chiefly by the ministers of the several denominations of Auckland, and was concluded by the vote of an overwhelming majority against the grant for denominational schools.

The attendance and excitement of those meetings were unprecedented in this colony. The position of the Freedom of Religion Society in those debates was, if there be Government grants of money for education at all, let them be solely and entirely for objects of real need; without reference to, or interference with religious belief. Such assistance it was supposed would be required only for a time, and especially so in the country districts. This method of aiding only needy cases, and without any religious teaching that was distinctive or sectarian, would leave denominational schools to their free and unfettered action.

It is not desired by the Freedom of Religion Society that the schools of the people, or of denominations, should be without religion, or that Christian Churches

should be indifferent to the religious training of their young. If Christians feel aright, they will feel it imperative upon them to give a religious training to their children. It is interesting to observe, how in the United States of America, the voluntary principle, applied at first to religion alone, has penetrated by degrees into elementary instruction. There the voluntary principle is encouraged, not superseded. It is perhaps the most general opinion of persons in this colony, that elementary schools, whether founded by the State, the Church, or by individuals, should include religion. It is almost as generally the opinion, though not by the same parties, that religious teaching should be separated from Government patronage, and for the oft-repeated reason, that Government cannot be a judge of religion, as it can be of simply secular instruction, and should therefore keep itself free from the charge of spending the people's money for the propagation of error equally with truth, which it does when it assists all religious parties alike. To be consistent it must leave religion to itself. The great question with which we have more immediately to do in this colony at present is; if the school cannot dispense with religion, nor religion with the school, and if the State ought not to interfere, by separating religion from the school, then one of two conclusions must follow; either, that religion of all kinds must be received into the bosom of the State, or the school must detach itself from the State and unite itself with the Church. The choice is between the two, to which will the school cleave? To the State for gold, or to the Church for freedom of instruction and a good conscience? This is the problem of our day. The question can be no otherwise stated, and the principles of the Freedom of Religion Society alone contain the solution, in a manner fair to the citizen, the Christian, and Christianity.

It also appears that the indefatigable Bishop Selwyn, to whose personal merits we gladly render our meed of admiration, is likely to have a coadjutor. Up to within a year or so, the bishop was supported by a grant of 600*l.* a year from the British Parliament. The vote was struck off from the estimates and ordered to be placed on the civil list of the colony. But the intelligent colonists do not see why they are to be saddled with sectarian institutions, and the Legislature refused to make the grant. Only a few days after this decision the matter was reconsidered, and the vote lost by only one vote. Hence another reason for the formation of the "Freedom of Religion Society"—for it appears that the two other denominations, which receive State aid, are not unwilling to fight the battle of Episcopal exaction to save their own endowments.

Our latest intelligence from Auckland informs us that the new organisation has not existed in vain. The school grant was likely to be disallowed that session, and public feeling was in favour of the society. We cordially wish our friends at the antipodes success in their conflict with ecclesiastical injustice. From our own experience during the last session of Parliament, they will see that steady perseverance is sure at length to yield a return. We shall rejoice to hear of the success of the New Zealand Freedom of Religion Society.

THE NEW BISHOP OF BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTER.

The *Morning Advertiser* announces that the Rev. Charles Baring, late of All Souls Church, Langham-place, has been appointed by Lord Palmerston to the vacant see of Bristol and Gloucester. Mr. Baring is not only a clergyman of thoroughly Evangelical views, but he is also a man of high character for personal piety, for the earnestness and ability of his pulpit ministrations, and for his zeal and assiduity in the discharge of the various out-door duties which devolve on ministers of the Gospel.

The *Daily News* is of opinion that in Mr. Baring Lord Palmerston has chosen, perhaps, "the strictest disciple of that most strictest sect of our religion. Our selection might have been from a more liberal school, and from among men who have already earned to themselves the approval and the confidence of the public."

Mr. Baring is a man of the deepest yet of the most simple piety. He has learning, also, quite adequate to the genuine demands of his profession, and such as may justly enable him to take his place with confidence among his episcopal brethren. He has inherited with his name much of the shrewdness and honest vigour of his race. In his own diocese he will, we are therefore confident, have the firmness to remedy the miserable mischiefs which owe their origin to the weakness and ignoble partialities of his predecessor. In the councils of the Episcopate he will, we anticipate, have the courage to withstand its almost universal obsequiousness to the Bishop of Oxford. He is not likely to be beguiled by empty plausibilities, or to be deceived by the sycophantist amenities and protestations of High-Churchmen. What he utters will be without equivocation; what he does will be without guile. He will give strength and purpose to whatever the existing bishops can be hoped to entertain of what is wise or liberal. He will maintain steadily, in all ecclesiastical polity, the principles of the Reformation, and, scarcely less important, of the Revolution. In these personal qualifications of Mr. Baring consolation may be found that Lord Palmerston betook himself to the extremist section of the Evangelical school for his bishop.

LIBERATION OF RELIGION SOCIETY.

WOODBRIDGE, SUFFOLK.—A lecture was delivered on the Irish Church, by Mr. Hickman Smith, in the Public Room, on Monday evening, June 23. The Rev. Aaron Duffy presided.

WALSHAM-LE-WILLOW.—Mr. Smith addressed a respectable and attentive company, which included members of the Established Church, in the Lecture

Room, on Thursday, June 26. Considerable interest was expressed in the society's operations. The Rev. W. Warren, of Wattisfield, was chairman.

CHURCH-RATES AT DORKING.—At a vestry meeting to "pass the late churchwardens' accounts, and to make a Church-rate," held on Monday, the 30th ult., Mr. C. Rose, one of the overseers of the parish, handed in a written protest against the non-production of the accounts at an earlier period, and the omission to obtain "the assistance of a competent surveyor" in the production of the estimate. A rate of twopence in the pound was proposed and seconded, and Mr. Rose then moved the following amendment: "That the amount now estimated to be requisite for the reparation of the parish church, and the expenses attendant on its services, be raised by voluntary contributions, and the churchwardens are hereby requested to solicit the same." This amendment was seconded by Robert Higgins, Esq. As on previous occasions, the vicar refused to put any amendment to the vestry, and Mr. Rose again protested against his refusal as illegal. The rate was carried by a considerable majority, and Messrs. Higgins and Rose then demanded a poll, which was fixed for the 1st and 2nd inst.

THE CHURCH-RATE CONTEST IN ST. CLEMENTS DANES.—On Friday morning this parish was again polled on the question of a Church-rate. It seems the majority obtained on Monday week, by the Church-rate party on the amendment, "That this vestry declines to make a Church-rate, and requests the churchwardens to adopt some other mode of raising the sum required," was not deemed sufficiently satisfactory, the anti-Church-rate association maintaining that many persons had been influenced to vote against the amendment, in the belief that they were voting against the rate. The churchwardens therefore, in order to satisfy all parties, resolved to poll the parish again on the original question "That a Church-rate of 2d. in the pound be now made for the current year." The polling accordingly commenced on Friday morning, at nine o'clock, and closed at six o'clock, when a majority of 195 for the rate was announced.

THE RETIRING BISHOPS.—It is reported that the retiring pension proposed to be given to Dr. Blomfield is 6,000*l.* a year; that intended for Dr. Maltby, 4,500*l.* The *Daily News* observes on the subject: "These are very heavy superannuation stipends; far too large, in our opinion, in reference either to the interests of the Church or the interests of the public."

BURIAL ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.—A bill, presented by Lord Portman to the House of Lords, enacts that the 30th section of the Act 15th and 16th of Vict., chap. 85, except such part as relates to the setting apart of a portion of burial-grounds not consecrated, shall be repealed. Any burial board may lay out and embellish burial grounds in such manner as may be fit and proper, and erect a suitable building thereon for the performance of the funeral service. When the burial-ground is completed the Secretary of State will certify the same in writing, and this certificate will render it obligatory on the bishop of the diocese to consecrate the ground within twenty-one days—that is to say, if he refuse, the archbishop of the province will discharge the duty in the stead of the recalcitrant prelate. Burial-grounds thus certified will be deemed the graveyards of the parish for which provided. [The bill has been withdrawn.]

A FRESH BRIBE TO GOVERNMENT PUPIL-TEACHERS AT THE PUBLIC COST.—A minute, bearing date June 2, has been issued by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council of Education, as follows: "It has been found that several pupil teachers are annually lost to the profession during the period which elapses between the termination of their apprenticeship and the examination for Queen's Scholarships, by their being induced to accept offers of immediate employment. In order to prevent this, as far as possible, their lordships have resolved to continue the payment for the fifth year to pupil-teachers during such period, and to allow it to be passed either in the pupil-teachers' own school, or in some training college under inspection." The minute also opens the competition for Queen's Scholarships to any candidates above eighteen years, who may be presented by the authorities of the training colleges under inspection, although such candidates may not originally have been pupil-teachers. Some modifications of the present mode of examination for certificates are also contained in the minute, but they are not of general interest.

THE REV. J. MACNAUGHT AND THE LIVERPOOL CLERICAL SOCIETY.—The exact number of clergymen who voted on the question of Mr. Macnaught's exclusion, in consequence of the sentiments avowed by him respecting inspiration and the atonement, was as follows: For the motion, fifty-five; for an amendment, simply protesting against Mr. Macnaught's views, four. Fifteen members of the society were absent from the meeting, and two who were present (besides Mr. Macnaught himself) abstained from voting. The mover and seconder of the amendment expressly disclaimed sympathy with Mr. Macnaught's views.—*Record.*

RELEASE OF JACQUET.—The King of Sardinia has issued a decree ordering the immediate release of Jacquet, the victim of Papal intolerance at Chambéry.

CHAPEL TO THE MEMORY OF LUTHER.—The *German Journal* of Frankfort states that a subscription, limited to three kreutzers (about fifteen centimes) each person, has been opened at Worms for the construction of a Gothic chapel in that town, in honour of Luther, and of his protest to the Diet of Worms.

Mr. Sutton Western has offered himself as a candidate on Liberal principles; so that, with Mr. Mechi and Mr. M'Enteer, there will be three Liberal candidates for the borough of Healdon, at the next election.

Religious Intelligence.

BRADFORD.—The foundation-stone of the new Baptist Chapel, to be erected in Little Horton-lane, Bradford, was laid on Wednesday week by W. Murtagroyd, Esq., the Mayor. There was a numerous and highly-respectable assembly. The 132nd Psalm having been sung, the Rev. Dr. Hoby read the Scriptures. The Rev. Dr. Ackworth then addressed the assembly. The Rev. Dr. Godwin offered up a suitable prayer. The Rev. H. Dowson detailed the rise and success of the project, with himself and the members of Westgate Chapel, the result of which was before him, through the grace of God. He then presented to the Mayor a bottle containing the coins of the realm, and a scroll of parchment, bearing an inscription stating the circumstances connected with the movement. The reverend gentleman then handed to his worship the mallet and silver trowel, who proceeded duly to complete the ceremony. The Rev. J. P. Chown then gave out a hymn, and the proceedings closed with the benediction.

BRENTWOOD.—A highly-respectable and numerous company assembled to a tea party in the school-room belonging to the Independent Chapel in this town on Wednesday evening last, for the purpose of welcoming the Rev. William Dorling, the newly-elected minister. The large room was tastefully decorated with a profusion of flowers, and around the walls were hung appropriate devices and mottoes; the word "Welcome," was conspicuously placed and beautifully wrought with a variety of choice flowers and leaves. —After the tea, a public meeting was held, which was addressed by several ministers and friends, who offered their congratulations to Mr. Dorling, and to the people now under his charge. The Rev. W. Dorling replied in a lengthened and eloquent address, which in the course of its delivery drew forth repeated bursts of applause from the audience. The greatest harmony prevailed.

CHESHUNT COLLEGE.—The anniversary of this college was held, on Thursday, at Cheshunt. A lovely day, and the interest usually attaching to the proceedings of this institution, attracted a numerous assembly. Among the ministers whom we observed present were the Revs. Dr. Archer, Henry Allon, B. Hollis; F. Soden, Bradford; Hill, James Carpenter, Canterbury; Smith, Enfield; Turner, Jackson, Godalming; French, John Thomas, S. S. England, Walthamstow; George Wright, Cheshunt; J. Jones, Birmingham. As usual, essays were read in the morning by two students, one by Mr. Eastmead, on "the Scriptural Doctrine of Sin," and the other by Mr. Key on "The Scriptural Doctrine of Atonement by Sacrifice." Both essays elicited the high approbation of the numerous auditory. The Rev. H. Allon preached on the "Incarnation of God in Christ." The anniversary dinner was held in the hall and in the library of the College. Mr. Barnes, M.P., presided in the former place, and Mr. Samuel Lewis in the latter. About 170 persons sat down to an excellent repast. After dinner, the health of the Queen and "Prosperity to Cheshunt College" were proposed from the chair, and responded to in the usual form, and with befitting enthusiasm. The annual meeting was held at three o'clock, in the chapel and on the green, under the presidency of Mr. Barnes. The Chairman did not think that, as Christians, they need be very anxious about the talent of the young men. He did not expect to find young men of commanding abilities and talent in the ministry; but his desire and hope was, that Providence would raise up young men of good common sense, average ability, and ardent personal piety, which he believed to be all that was requisite for the welfare of the Church and the evangelisation of the world. (Hear, hear.) Indeed, he had generally observed that great talent was allied to something that marred the character; and he believed therefore, that, instead of being as a rule, desirable in the ministry, it was undesirable. He trusted that the colleges would be maintained in their efficiency. They could not avail themselves of Oxford or Cambridge. As political men they might protest against such a state of things; but it amounted to very little, regarded in a religious point of view, for he was persuaded that, if those seats of learning were thrown open to all, it would still be necessary to maintain their own colleges. The Rev. J. Sherman read the annual report, from which it appeared that the students had made very satisfactory progress during the past year. Financially, however, the year had not been an encouraging one, the income having diminished, while the expenditure had increased, partly in consequence of sanitary measures which had been taken in reference to the premises. The treasurer's account showed an income (including a balance in hand, last year, of 511l. 4s. 8d.) amounting to 1,395l. 1s. 7d., the expenditure being 1,366l. 11s. 4d., leaving a present balance of only 28l. 9s. 10d. Several donations were announced, amongst which were ten guineas from Mr. Lewis, and 5l. from Mr. B. Smith. The Rev. Dr. Archer, in moving the adoption of the report, expressed the regret he felt, in common with the friends of the college generally, that Dr. Stowell was about to leave the institution. He differed from what the Chairman had said respecting the importance of talent and scholarship in the ministry. He believed they wanted men of learning, of great attainments, and of profound intellectual sagacity; for we lived in an age when a large amount of learning, more or less superficial, was employed against the Gospel of Jesus Christ; this learning could not be put down by taboos or pooh-poohing it, but by a more profound and erudite learning on the part of the ministers of the Church of Christ. (Hear, hear.) The Rev. B. S. Hollis seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted. The Rev. H. Allon proposed the following resolution:—

That this meeting, believing an earnest and faithful ministry to be one of the chief requirements of the present day, regards with interest every institution whose object is to contribute to that result; and it desires to express especially its deep and abiding attachment to Cheshunt College, which, in addition to the venerable associations inseparably connected with its history, has also proved its practical efficiency in having prepared for the ministry so large a number of faithful and laborious preachers of the Gospel.

This was seconded by the Rev. F. Soden, and also adopted. On the motion of the Rev. S. S. England, seconded by Mr. J. Payne, and supported by the Rev. J. Reynolds, a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to the Rev. H. Allon, for his annual sermon, which was the subject of the highest encomiums on the part of the several speakers. The Rev. J. Jones proposed a vote of thanks to the professors for their constant labours and unwearied assiduity in the discharge of the duties of their several departments. The Rev. T. Hill seconded the resolution, which passed unanimously. On the motion of the Rev. J. Bramall, seconded by Mr. F. W. Wilcocks, a vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman. The doxology was then sung, and the proceedings terminated.

CAMBRIDGE.—The ordination of the Rev. William Tritton, of Hackney College, successor to the Rev. Geo. B. Babier, of Salford, as minister of the Independent Chapel, Downing-street, Cambridge, took place on Wednesday, June 25. The Rev. Alexander Murray, of Peterborough, read the Scriptures and offered prayer. An able discourse, in vindication of the polity of the Congregational Independents, was delivered by the Rev. Samuel Ransom, Classical and Hebrew Tutor of Hackney College. The usual questions were put by the Rev. Geo. J. Hall, M.A., Linton, and satisfactorily answered by Mr. Coates, the senior deacon, on behalf of the Church, and by the new pastor; after which the Rev. William Robinson, of Cambridge, offered the ordination prayer. The charge was delivered by the Rev. John Watson, Theological Professor of Hackney College. A party of about eighty ladies and gentlemen dined together at the Lion Inn. Mr. Tritton presided; and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Watson, Ransom, Edmonds, Robinson, Wright, Murray, and Tweddle, Mr. Alderman Brimley, and Messrs. Coates, Barrett, and Macintosh. In the evening, the Rev. David Thomas, of Stockwell, preached a powerful sermon to the Church and congregation.

GENERAL BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—The eighty-seventh annual association of the New Connexion of General Baptists was held at Spalding, Lincolnshire, on Tuesday, June 24, and two following days. The Rev. E. Stevenson, of Loughborough, was the chairman, and the Rev. J. Riddall, of Louth, and Mr. J. Wherry, of March, were appointed moderators. The attendance of ministers and representatives was large for the district in which it was held: about 150 enrolled their names. On Tuesday evening, the annual meeting of the Home Missionary Society was held; the congregation was large, and the meeting interesting. W. Bennet, Esq., of Sawley, presided. The district secretaries read their reports, and the meeting was addressed by Revs. J. Stevenson, of Derby; Jewitt, of Nottingham; Winks, of Leicester; Underwood, of Chesham; and Batey, of Burnley. On Wednesday morning, the association sermon was preached by the Rev. G. W. Pegg, of London, and was listened to with the deepest interest by a large assembly, and the preacher was requested to print it. On Wednesday evening, the annual meeting of the Foreign Missionary Society was held; R. Pegg, Esq., Mayor of Derby, and treasurer of the society, in the chair. The Rev. J. C. Pike, secretary, read extracts from the report, which was very interesting. The meeting was most efficiently addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Springthorpe, of Hepton Hall; Slack, Yorkshire; Cheate, of Birmingham; Bailey, missionary from Oriassa; Dr. Burns, of London; Hunter, of Nottingham; and Orton, of Louth. The funds of the society were considerably in advance of last year. Mr. and Mrs. Buckley have returned to India since the last meeting, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, and two young ladies. The state of the college at Leicester occupied the serious attention of the association, and it was resolved to make a vigorous effort to improve it by securing better premises, or by a new erection, and it was agreed that Nottingham would be a more suitable locality for the institution. The annual letter to the Churches was written by Rev. J. C. Jones, M.A., of Spalding; subject: "What are the Peculiar Evils to which Christian Professors are Exposed in the Present Age; and What are the Best Means of Removing Them?" It was listened to with the deepest attention, and ordered to be printed in the minutes of the association. The chairman took the chair at twelve o'clock on Tuesday, and delivered a very suitable and powerful address; and closed the sitting of the association on Thursday night, about half past nine o'clock, by commending all present, and the Churches generally, to the care of the great and ever watchful Shepherd of Israel. The ministers and representatives separated with the reflection that it had been one of the happiest associations they had ever attended.

HACKNEY.—The opening services of the new chapel in Mare-street, erected upon the site of that which was destroyed by fire in August, 1854, began on Wednesday week, and were continued on the following Sunday. Hymns and music were specially printed for the occasion. The first sermon preached in the new building, was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Harris; the second, on the evening of the same day, by the Rev. W. Landels. Mr. Katterns resumed his ministry upon the site on Sunday morning, when he preached to a full congregation, from the words, "And lo! I am with you always, even unto the end of the world. Amen." After each sermon, a collection was made on behalf of the building fund; but the fullest statement of the circumstance under which the new chapel is opened was given on Wednesday, when the pastor and his

friends dined together in the spacious secondary chapel in the basement of the building. Between two and three hundred ladies and gentlemen sat down; besides a large party of the less affluent members of the Church, who were gratuitously provided with a substantial dinner in the adjacent school-room. At the close of the repast, Mr. Katterns, who presided, rose to thank his friends for their presence and sympathy. Mr. Alfred Tozer, as secretary of the building committee, then made a clear and succinct verbal report. The new edifice, he explained, was to have been completed in January last; but, in consequence, unhappily, of the misfortunes of the builders, a delay of six months had taken place. The entire cost of the building, so far as at present ascertained, is 7,940l. There was now a balance against the treasurer's account of 3,480l. In reduction of the deficiency, there were the collections made after the public services, and the donations given at the dinner-table. The latter amounted to 220l. The collections on Wednesday amounted to 78l. 10s. 3d.; the amount collected on Sunday was 55l. 13s. 8½d. It may be assumed, therefore, that a debt of 3,000l. will remain; but, as it has been deliberately incurred, it will doubtless be cheerfully borne, and, we hope, in no long time entirely liquidated. Among those who, besides the preachers, took part in the opening services, were the Rev. Messrs. W. Kirkus, Joshua Russell, Clement Dukes, J. Leechman, James Lord, of Ipswich, and S. Brawn, of Loughton.

HOPE CHAPEL, SHELTON.—On Sunday, June 22, a new organ was opened in this place of worship, when sermons were preached by the Rev. John Kay, minister of the chapel; and on the following day, a tea meeting was held in the spacious school-room adjoining. The attendance both on the Sunday and the Monday, was large and respectable. The collections and subscriptions were very liberal.

LEE CHAPEL, BLACKHEATH.—Last Tuesday, special services were held here. After introductory reading of the Scriptures and worship conducted by Dr. Archer, the Rev. Newman Hall preached in the morning, from 1 Tim. ii. 5., a sermon of power, simplicity, and earnestness on the need of a mediator for man, the vain efforts which he himself made to supply this need, and the divinely-authorised mediator Jesus Christ. After the service, the company withdrew from the chapel to a tent in an adjoining field. Mr. W. E. Baxter, M.P., presided, and Messrs. Black, Crossley, Cheetham, and Pellatt, M.P.'s, were also present. After dinner, the chairman proposed the health of the Queen; a sentiment which was welcomed by the company rising and singing the National Anthem. Mr. Baxter then adverted to the great progress which had been made in religious liberty, and to the bright prospects which presented themselves of religion being unfettered by State control. The census returns had proved the power and number of Dissenters. There were some towns in Scotland where it was now fashionable to be a Dissenter, and the current was setting in in the south. The University of Cambridge was now, by the House of Commons, opened to Dissenters. He urged that they should display in these circumstances largeness of mind and the absence of all bigotry in their intercourse with Churchmen, and that they should cultivate rather than avoid such intercourse. Mr. Joseph Warrington then presented a statement of the origin and progress of the Church at Lee Chapel, which had been increased and strengthened by the ministry of Rev. Robert Marten, A.B., and he invited the friends assembled to assist by their contributions towards the enlargement of the chapel. Mr. Crossley, M.P., expressed his strong confidence in the Voluntary principle to provide for the religious instruction of the people, and alluded to the proofs of its power which he had witnessed in America. Mr. Baxter being obliged to leave, his place was taken by Mr. Cheetham. Dr. Archer spoke on religious freedom as essential to the prosperity of nations. He alluded to the origin of the Voluntary controversy in Scotland; and expressed his strong gratification at the presence in the House of Commons of thirty or forty representatives, holding Evangelical doctrine, and "not trimmers or trucklers." Mr. Cheetham, M.P., then referred to his recent visit to Florence and Rome, and to the fact that many youths were shut up in prison throughout Tuscany for conscience sake. The Italian servant who accompanied him had been dogged in the street, and he himself, as an Englishman, was always looked upon with suspicion. At Rome he had found the English church occupied by a Puseyite minister, and at Naples a population that would otherwise be industrious and prosperous, was ruined by bad government. Mr. Adam Black, M.P., followed with some observations on the reciprocal influence of religion and education; but both the theme and the speaker were not very lively. The Rev. James Sherman expressed his kind feelings towards Mr. Marten. Mr. Pellatt, M.P., explained to the gentlemen and ladies present the facilities afforded by the new Dissenters' Marriage Bill, for which he had toiled with earnestness and zeal;—and the Rev. George Duncan urged the continuance of the labours of city missionaries and Sunday-school teachers. Several sums of money were promised towards the enlargement of the chapel, which was again filled in the evening by an attentive audience, to listen to the Rev. William Landels.

NEW COLLEGE, ST. JOHN'S-WOOD.—The sixth annual general meeting was held at the College on Wednesday. There was a large gathering of the friends and supporters of the institution, and most of the students were present. The Rev. J. C. Harrison took the chair at one o'clock, and the proceedings were commenced by the offering of prayer by the Rev. Mr. Davis, of Bow. The Rev. Dr. Harris stated, that it had been thought desirable, towards the close of

the last session, to request the senior students to prepare an essay on a given subject, and that the best of the essays, or a portion of it, should be read at the annual meeting. The subject assigned for this year's essay was the Constitution and Government of the Primitive Churches. The council had decided that the best essay was that prepared by Mr. John Redford Thompson, who accordingly proceeded to read large portions of his discourse, in which he maintained by an elaborate argument the Independency of the Primitive Churches. The Rev. W. Farrer, the secretary, afterwards read the report, which stated that there are now on the books of the college sixty-eight students, eighteen of them being lay students, six of whom, however, were looking forward to the ministry; and some ten or eleven applicants were waiting for admission. One of the students had died during the year, and three had been settled as pastors. From the general internal state of the institution the prevailing disposition of the students, their attention to study, cultivation of devotional habits, and desire to be useful, the council had reason to indulge feelings of intense gratitude and holy joy. Besides occupying ministerial pulpits the students had been engaged in gratuitous religious services in private rooms and in out-door preaching, not unfrequently to large and attentive gatherings. On the question of finance, generally, the council could not speak in the strain of congratulation they would wish. From the balance sheet, it appeared that the receipts for the year, including a balance from the last account of 109l. 14s. 6d., amounted to 4,635l. 4s. 10d. The congregational collections were but eight in number, and only one of these was annual. The Professor's reports were next presented. Dr. Harris, President and Theological Professor, said that in his department the whole of the students would be entitled to a first class certificate. Professor Godwin had no occasion to find fault with any of the students in the departments of New Testament theology, English language, and philosophy. Professor William Smith was perfectly satisfied with the progress which had been made in the classical studies of the college. Professor Newth, Professor Nenner, and Professor Lankester expressed themselves in a similar manner respecting the diligence of the young men in the Ecclesiastical History, Mathematics, Hebrew, and German departments. The Rev. James Spence moved the adoption, printing, and circulation of the report, under the direction of the council. The Rev. Andrew Reed, in seconding the resolution, recounted some of his Homerton College experiences, and compared and contrasted the instruction now given to students with that supplied during his own career. The report was unanimously adopted. The officers for the ensuing year were then appointed, and several votes of thanks unanimously passed. The certificates of honour to the students were next distributed, and books to the value of 30l. to Mr. Thompson, to Mr. Ashton 10l., to Mr. Statham 10l., and to Mr. West 10l. The Chairman then delivered a closing address, and began by testifying to the unmingled pleasure with which he had read a number of papers on theological subjects prepared by the students. In every respect these papers were most satisfactory. No one more than himself felt the importance of receiving truth in all its integrity and fulness, that by the belief of the truth we are saved, and that we must contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints; but he was especially anxious to urge upon the students the possession of an Evangelical heart, for, having this, they would not fail of possessing the soul and substance of an Evangelical character. It is quite possible, he continued, to be verbally orthodox and yet to forget those great and glorious truths which underlie terms expressing them, which we are not by any means disposed to undervalue. There may be a danger, young men, to your sincerity and power by your being always anxious to shape your utterances according to received formulas of expression. By so doing, you may fail to grasp the truths of which you are speaking for your selves, and to be the living verities which those truths represent. In the present day we want more and more of spiritual life. There are enough things to destroy the vitality of our piety, and God forbid that there should be anything interposing to lead our young ministers to forget their main object,—that of saving the souls of men. Mr. Harrison then proceeded to counsel the ministerial students to remember, that all their studies must be pursued for a special end, and subordinated to the high purpose to which their lives were to be devoted, and to urge them, in a very earnest and affectionate manner, to diligent and daily cultivation of personal religion. At the close of the address, Dr. Harris moved, and the Rev. John Stoughton seconded, a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Harrison for his able presidency, which was carried by acclamation; and Mr. Harrison expressed his acknowledgments for the same. The doxology and benediction terminated the proceedings.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING.—We understand that the enclosed ground near the Kings-cross railway station has been hired by the open-air mission, for out-of-door preaching, during fine days of every week. Three undergraduates have lately preached frequently in the open air, at Cambridge. They usually appear in academical costume, and have been gladly welcomed by the people.

REV. H. R. REYNOLDS.—We have great pleasure in announcing Mr. Reynolds's return to England after an absence of eight months, and with health so far restored that he has received the sanction of his medical advisers for the partial resumption of his ministerial duties. He is at present in the south of England, but proposes being in Leeds again very shortly to re-enter on his work as far as may be done with safety.—*Leeds Mercury.*

SUNDAY-SCHOOL FETE.—On Monday last, B. Scott,

Esq., of Weybridge, threw open his grounds for the entertainment of the Sunday-school under the pastoral care of the Rev. A. E. Lord, Hersham. The day was remarkably fine, and the affair went off with great *éclat*. Tea was furnished at five o'clock, by the generous host and his lady, to the happy visitors. The scholars amused themselves with various games, suitable for the field, during the afternoon; and in the evening, after an excellent address from the superintendent, the whole school was arranged on the lawn before the house, and sang several of their favourite pieces. Two of the scholars moved and seconded a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Scott, for their liberal entertainment.

TESTIMONIAL OF ESTEEM.—A farewell sermon was preached at St. James's Chapel, Newport, Isle of Wight, on Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Edward Giles, to a crowded congregation, on the occasion of their late reverend pastor resigning the ministry, which he has held for twenty-seven years, to reside in the metropolis; and on Thursday evening, an elegant timepiece, purchased by the subscription of a great portion of the members of the chapel, as well as of other religious persuasions, together with a purse of sovereigns, were presented to the reverend gentleman, as a mark of their estimation of his valuable services, during a lengthened sojourn amongst them.—*Hants Independent.*

THE SCRIPTURAL MUSEUM.—A *conversazione* was held on Thursday evening at Willis's Rooms, to which the committee of the Scriptural Museum had invited a large number of visitors. The principal contents of the museum were brought from the temporary rooms in Hart-street, and ranged on tables and against the walls. The name of the museum explains its object, which is to become a place of deposit for all such objects as illustrate the scriptural records and confirm their accuracy. The Earl of Chichester presided, and addressed the meeting in an effective speech. The secretary then explained the objects of the museum, and read a report. Sir Henry Rawlinson afterwards addressed the meeting. The institution is calculated to do much in furthering the progress of scriptural knowledge.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Church-rate Abolition Bill, against, 2.
in favour of, 3.
Church-rates, against abolition without an equivalent, 16.
Episcopal Estates Act, for amendment, 1.
Maynooth College, for withdrawal of endowment, 2.
Maynooth College Bill, in favour of, 19.
Mercantile Law Amendment Bill, for alteration, 18.
against, 16.
Poor-law Amendment Bill, for alteration, 43.
Religious Endowments (Ireland), for discontinuance, 2.
Testamentary Jurisdiction, for transference to County Courts, 5.
Wine Duty, for reduction of, 5.
Poor-law Medical Officers, for improvement of their condition, 47.
Agricultural Statistics Bill, against, 1.
Factories Bill, in favour of, 2.
Lord's-day, against performance of military bands, 3.
against opening exhibitions, 2.
Public Health Bill, for alteration, 2.
against, 2.
Rating of Mines Bill, for alteration, 3.
Saturday Half-holiday, in favour of, 1.
Bible, for new translation, 3.
Capital Punishment, for abolition, 1.
Ecclesiastical Courts, for abolition, 2.
Parochial Schools (Scotland) Bill, in favour of, 1.
against, 1.
Wills and Administration Bill, in favour of, 10.
for alteration, 14.
Decimal Coinage, in favour of, 1.
Medical Profession Bill, against, 1.

BILLS READ A FIRST TIME.

Oxford College Estates Bill.
Distillation from Rice Bill.
Court of Chancery (Ireland) (Sale of Estates) Bill.
Court of Appeal in Chancery (Ireland) Bill.
Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill.
Exchequer-bills (4,000,000l.) Bill.
Militia Ballots Suspension Bill.
Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill.

BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

Bankruptcy and Insolvency (Ireland) Bill.
Metropolis Local Management Act Amendment (No. 2) Bill.
Marriage Law (Scotland) Amendment Bill.
Distillation from Rice Bill.
Oxford College Estates Bill.

CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.

Exchequer-bills (4,000,000l.) Bill.
Drainage (Ireland) Bill.
Parochial Schools (Scotland) Bill.
Wills and Administrations Bill.
Hospitals (Dublin) Bill.
Public Health Bill.
Intestates' Personal Estates Bill.
Poor-law Amendment (Scotland) Bill.
Burial-grounds (Ireland) Bill.
Church Building Commission Bill.
Bankruptcy and Insolvency (Ireland) Bill.
Advowsons Bill.
Metropolis Local Management Act Amendment (No. 2) Bill.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

Dwellings for Labouring Classes (Ireland) Bill.
Coatham Marriages Validity Bill.
Smoke Nuisance Abatement (Metropolis) Act (1853) Amendment Bill.
Court of Exchequer (Scotland) Bill.
Sardinian Loan Bill.
Grand Jury Assessments (Ireland) Bill.
Exchequer-bills (4,000,000l.) Bill.
Drainage (Ireland) Bill.
Intestates' Personal Estates Bill.
Disenters' Marriages Bill.

DEBATES.

THE MAYNOOTH ENDOWMENT.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, Mr. SPOONER, in moving the second reading of the Maynooth College Bill, stated its object to be to separate the Government and nation at large from all connexion with the College of Maynooth, thereby removing what he regarded as a great national sin, and he shortly explained its provisions, which repealed the act 8th and 9th of Victoria, incorporating the

trustees, and enacted that, with certain exceptions, the grant to the College from the Consolidated Fund should cease. He was told that if the grant were taken away it would be the first blow to the Established Irish Church. He denied that proposition *in toto*. The property of the united Church of England and Ireland was as much the property of that Church as the property held by any nobleman in the land was his property. Let him see those who were enjoying large properties, held by a much shorter title and by a title much more liable to be assailed than the title of the united Church of England and Ireland to its property, who were prepared to maintain that proposition. He for one was not at all afraid that the abolition of the Maynooth grant would in any degree injure the property of that Church. But he was not ashamed to say it, and he would say it frankly and fairly, that if the Established Church of England and Ireland could not stand without that prop which the liturgy and articles of the Church of England declared to be idolatrous, then the sooner that Church was done away with the better. But he was not at all afraid. He knew it could stand on its own rights, and that its property would ever remain untouched. If Roman Catholics were to be endowed, it was said, why not endow the Methodists, the Baptists, and the Independents? Why were the Roman Catholics alone to be favoured? He would not go further into this general view of the case. It was not expedient that he should do so; for the House had so far signified its assent to his arguments on a former occasion as to give him a majority, by which he had been enabled to bring this bill forward for a second reading. If any alterations were required to be made in the bill, the committee could introduce them. The bill had been drawn up by one of the ablest lawyers of the day, in order to meet the evils of which he complained, at the same time leaving the property of the College in the hands of those to whom it belonged—namely, the Roman Catholics themselves, and leaving to them also the sole management of the whole concern. He begged to move that the bill be now read a second time.

Sir W. VERNER seconded the motion, but his speech was interrupted by loud cries of "Divide!" as was also that of Mr. JAMES M'GREGOR, who supported the bill.

Mr. H. HERBERT said, the honourable member for North Warwickshire had expressed a wish that the House should come to a decision immediately, and he would therefore at once move that the bill be read a second time on that day six months. ("Hear, hear," and calls for a division.)

Mr. NAPIER said that, since the Reformation, no religion, except the established religion, had been endowed by the State, and indeed he had never heard the grant to Maynooth defended as a religious endowment. The act of 1845 had been passed for a special purpose—for the purpose of improving the Roman Catholic schools, by providing more enlightened teachers for them; and it was the duty of the State to see that the money it had granted was applied to that purpose. He contended that the purpose of the act had been frustrated, and that the grant, instead of being applied to providing an enlightened education, had been applied to the propagation of ultramontane doctrines. Since the passing of the act a Roman Catholic archbishop had been appointed by the sole will and pleasure of the Pope, instead of being chosen, as formerly, by the Roman Catholic bishops. Ultramontane archbishops now nominated 500 free students to the College, and afterwards sent them to their parochial charges. Was not the money expended in the education of those students applied to the propagation of ultramontanism? Yet when they were dealing with the national school system they passed a resolution in which they talked of upholding parental authority and not sanctioning compulsory education. ("Hear, hear.") The opponents of the Maynooth endowment had been told that if they touched Maynooth, they must prepare for the downfall of the Established Church in Ireland. Now, he was ready to say that if that Church could only be upheld by continuing a system which fettered the conscience of his Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen, then he was not prepared to uphold it any longer.

Mr. MAGUIRE was willing to divide, but the speeches of the supporters of the bill required an answer; and he gave one of great length, largely compounded of extracts from the evidence of Sir John Forbes, from Laing's "Notes of a Traveller," from "Eastern Hospitals and English Nurses," from the Roman Catholic Catechism,—intended to show the excellent character of Irish priests, the endurance and piety of Irish soldiers, and the erroneous views taken by Mr. Spooner of Roman Catholic doctrines.

Mr. DRUMMOND said Mr. Spooner was entitled to the thanks of the House for bringing forward this question, which should be considered, in his opinion, at least once a year, and he hoped that in the course of time the House would learn to distinguish between the Church of Rome and its abuses. Wherever the priesthood possessed the ascendancy mankind was sure to be degraded. Viewing the present condition of Europe, who was it who were at this moment practising the most outrageous cruelty and persecution? The Roman Catholic priests everywhere. Who were the abettors of political tyranny in Naples? The Roman Catholic priesthood. ("No.") The honourable gentleman who said "No" should go there and see. (A laugh.) He could not agree with Mr. Spooner in the terms he had applied to that Church; it was his firm conviction that its abuses were made use of as a cover to attacks upon religion itself. If Parliament was determined to legislate for Great Britain and Ireland, it must rise above sectarian views, and remember that it was legislating for a mixed community, and was bound to respect the prejudices of all. He would go, he said, as far as

any one to expose the immorality taught by Roman Catholic priests, but the best way of dealing with the evil was to increase the means of education and to double the grant to Maynooth. The only use of education was to teach men to think and reason for themselves, which the Roman Catholic priests never did, but the contrary.

Mr. BLAND, as a Protestant representative of a Roman Catholic constituency, said that the passing of such a bill as that now before the House would be the first step towards the demolition of the Established Church in Ireland.

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON then rose and frankly declared that he had intentionally absented himself when the question was last discussed, because he did not wish to be pledged either way. He had hoped that Mr. Spooner's bill would have been fair to the Roman Catholics, so that he could have supported it; but it merely reversed the policy of half a century. "The time has arrived" when those accustomed to take part in the proceedings of the House should frankly state their views; and Sir John, for one, felt bound to say that neither as regards Maynooth, nor as regards the larger question of national education, is he prepared to reverse the policy pursued by this country in Ireland. "I can be no party to any step which may injure or impair the system of education in Ireland." The wise policy is to maintain things as they are.

It is a most unfortunate fact—a fact which is disadvantageous to the Roman Catholics themselves, and to the whole country—that we should be subject to this periodical excitement. (Cheers.) One of the motives which led the Government of Sir Robert Peel to propose the measure of 1845 was that they might put an end to the annual discussions by which Parliament and the whole country were excited. (Hear, hear.) Unfortunately, that laudable object has not been attained. My honourable friend near me (Mr. Spooner), actuated, I am sure, by feelings as honourable and conscientious as ever actuated any public man, still subjects us to this periodical excitement. (Hear, hear.) On that ground I would throw it out for the consideration of the House, and, above all, for that of Her Majesty's Ministers, whether it might not be possible to devise some mode by which an end may be put to these annual grants upon a footing which shall be consented to by the Roman Catholics, and shall preserve the spirit of what has been done. If we could arrive at such a solution it would be most desirable to do so. If there is no such possibility, I, for one, cannot consent to support the withdrawal of the grant, and must, undoubtedly, vote against the specific proposition now before the House. (Cheers.)

Mr. BOWYER contended that the Catholic Church afforded the best example of the success of the voluntary principle, for the Catholic Church in Ireland—with the exception of the Maynooth grant—and the Catholic Church in America depended entirely upon voluntary support. The Catholics of Ireland would be perfectly ready to relinquish the Maynooth grant if the endowments which had been transferred from their Church to the Protestant Church were restored to them; but unless honourable gentlemen who supported this bill were willing to consent to such an arrangement he would feel it his duty to support the amendment.

Mr. HORSMAN said the Government thought it their duty to adhere to this grant as a measure of policy, justice, and good faith.

They had had discussions of this kind *ad nauseam*, and he saw no chance of avoiding them so long as the honourable member for North Warwickshire persisted in a course which no doubt conscientious motives induced him to pursue; but if the right honourable member for Droitwich could suggest any mode which would relieve them from such debates he (Mr. Horsman) had no doubt the House would feel greatly beholden to him. (Laughter.) The late Sir R. Peel had, with great foresight and sagacity, proposed that the grant to Maynooth should be transferred from the annual estimates to the Consolidated Fund. That proposal was agreed to, and he (Mr. Horsman) had hoped that that measure would have prevented contention about this grant, which, although miserable in amount, involved a principle of the utmost importance to the Roman Catholics of Ireland. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Spooner had stigmatised the grant as a great national sin; what, he asked, was his definition of a national sin? It was the duty of the Legislature to preserve tranquillity in Ireland, and to promote morality and religion; whatever tended to raise the moral and religious standard there was a national duty, and to obstruct that object was, in his view, a national sin.

After some observations by Mr. BELLEW, and a reply from Mr. SPOONER, the House divided on the amendment, when the numbers were—

For the amendment	168
Against it	174
Majority	6

The announcement of the numbers was received with loud cheering.

On the question that the bill be now read a second time,

Mr. BOWYER, amid cheers and counter-cheers, moved that the debate be adjourned.

Mr. SPOONER hoped the House would come to an immediate decision upon the second reading. (Cheers and cries of "No, no!")

Mr. HENRY HERBERT, greatly to the amusement of the House, spoke for some twenty minutes against time, repeating what he had to say over and over again until the hands of the clock stood at a quarter to six. The following is the conclusion of his rigmorale address:—

Now, no one knew better than the honourable member for North Warwickshire the state of public opinion in this country—"question, question!"—but how was public opinion at that moment? (Laughter, cries of "Time, time, time," and "Go on.") He could assure the honourable member for North Warwickshire—"oh, oh!"—yes, he could assure the honourable gentleman, that although he (Mr. H. Herbert) had not read many of

those books to which the honourable member alluded, and although he was not acquainted with the book of *Liguori*—"hear, hear, and laughter"—yes, he could assure the honourable member that, if he was allowed, he could adduce some arguments, from long residence in that country—"question, question!"—which, although they might not induce the honourable member to withdraw his bill, yet might operate on some honourable members of the House to change their opinion. ("Hear, hear," and laughter, cries of "Question," "Time, time," and "Divide! divide!") And he could assure the honourable member for North Warwickshire—"Question, question," "hear, hear, and laughter"—yes, he could assure the honourable member, that even the arguments of a very humble member of this House—(himself, Mr. H. Herbert)—might change an opinion which experience had shown to be so very nicely balanced. (Laughter.) Now, he really thought—he really did not recollect the numbers—(laughter, and impatient cries of "Time, time!")—but the honourable member for North Warwickshire only carried his motion, or, rather, he (Mr. H. Herbert) only lost his amendment by a majority of "six." ("Divide! divide! divide!" and loud cries of "Time, time!"—Mr. Spooner and numerous honourable members looking at the restless indicator that, heedless of all feeling, was traversing to, and now very near, "a quarter to six.") Well, the honourable member carried his point by a majority of "six," but it would only require "an argument of force"—(laughter, and cries of "Time!")—yes, "an argument of force" to change the opinion of the House. (Great laughter, and cries of "Oh! oh!")

Time was now "up," the minute-hand had reached the quarter, when, according to the rules of the House, all proceedings on an opposed motion are suspended. Mr. Herbert then resumed his seat amid loud cheers and laughter.

After midnight on Thursday, Mr. SPOONER moved that the order for the second reading of the bill should be discharged. He complained that he had been met by an opposition pretty nearly unparliamentary.

Sir, whether it was fair or unfair, courteous or uncourteous, usual or unusual, I leave the honourable gentleman the member for Kerry to settle. (Hear, hear.) One thing I will say, that I am satisfied with the position in which the question stands. (Cheers.) With the Ministry against it, with the ex-Ministry against me—(hear, hear)—I carried five divisions in favour of the Bill during this session—(cheers)—and that must be sufficient to show honourable gentlemen opposite that if so humble an individual as myself can carry the measure so far against one existing Ministry and one dead Ministry—"Hear, hear, and a laugh"—and carry the Bill by large majorities—(hear, hear)—that must show that the question has merits which, if they do not succeed now, will at a future occasion—(hear, hear)—and I hope that those who are interested in the question will devise some way by which we may be relieved from that annual agitation of the subject of which they so complain—(hear, hear)—for, in withdrawing the bill for the present, I beg to assure them, that it is my intention, if it please God to preserve me, and I have a seat in the House next session, on the first notice day, I will give notice to re-introduce this bill. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. H. HERBERT: If the honourable gentleman is satisfied with the result, so am I; and I beg to say, that, so long as I have the honour of a seat in the House, I will use every opportunity which the forms of the House will afford to defeat any similar measure. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Serjeant O'BRIEN said he thought the honourable member for Dungarvon had converted the honourable member for North Warwickshire. (Laughter.)

Mr. NEWDEGATE: Sir, I happened to follow the speech of the honourable member for Dungarvon, and I declare I could not make out what connexion his arguments had with the question. Having seen much of the practice of this House, especially with regard to divisions, I can truly say that I do not remember any occasion when a member who has been appointed the organ of the House as "teller," on the occasion of a large division, such as that which took place in a full House yesterday, should have risen as the honourable member did with a foolish plea that he had withheld a speech with which he had intended to favour the House, and then, by way of illustrating the value of the arguments we had been fated to lose—(a laugh)—talking a quantity of unconnected nonsense—"hear, hear, and laughter"—which was, I think, disgraceful to himself—"order, order," and "hear, hear,"—and to the House. (Hear, hear.) Sir, I repeat that I have seen many large divisions—I have often been "teller," but I have never before witnessed such conduct. (Hear, hear.) I do not know whether it comes within the orders of the House, but I recall no occasion on which the "teller" upon a large division has attempted by such an artifice to defeat the intention of the House, as manifested by the numbers of the division. (Hear, hear.) The honourable member may be assured that this kind of proceeding will merely increase the irritation of the feeling with which he has to contend; and, instead of hindering, will excite and stimulate the opposition to the vote. (Hear.)

The order was then discharged.

THE LAW OF DIVORCE.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, on the order for going into committee on the Matrimonial Causes and Divorce Bill, Lord LYNDBURST stated the substance of the measure as it had come down from the select committee. The bill establishes a separate tribunal for deciding upon matrimonial causes. That tribunal will consist of the Lord Chancellor, the three chief Judges of the Courts of Common Law, and the Dean of Arches. The Dean of Arches may sit alone in cases such as those that at present come under his jurisdiction, but causes for a divorce *à vinculo* must be decided before a full court or a quorum. An appeal will lie from the decisions of the Dean of Arches to the full Court, and an appeal upon points of law only from the full Court to the House of Lords. With regard to the alterations in the law, the committee decided that a woman divorced *à mensâ et thoro*, who acquires property, shall retain it for her separate use, and dispose of it as she thinks fit; and that she may come into court as a *femme sole*. In committee he had proposed that actions for damages in cases of adultery should be abolished; failing to carry that, he proposed to sub-

stitute a prosecution for an action; but the committee did not concur with him. He had also endeavoured to place the husband and wife on the same footing in regard to cases of adultery; and the committee went so far as to decide that in all cases of adultery accompanied with cruelty, in cases of incestuous adultery, and in cases of bigamy, the wife shall be entitled to a divorce. It has also decided that a wife shall be entitled to alimony after a desertion of two years. The bill, Lord Lyndhurst said, is an important step in the right direction, and he trusted that it would shortly become law.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE hoped that the bill, although not perfect, would to a great extent redress those great wrongs suffered by our women, whose condition is inferior to that of the women of any other modern country. Above all, he trusted that some means would be found to put an end to actions for criminal conversation. The Lord Chancellor hoped that the bill, although it would not abolish, would diminish actions for criminal conversation, since it would render a verdict in such an action no longer necessary as a preliminary to a divorce. But he would not abolish such actions, because there are cases where pecuniary compensation is reasonable—as where a poor man has been deprived of a portion of his income by the act of a rich man. It would not be prudent or safe, regard being had to public opinion, to place the husband and wife on the same footing in cases of adultery. Lord CAMPBELL took a similar view, and implored the House to pass the bill as it stands.

The Bishop of OXFORD expressed his opinion that, although it is a moot point, divorce in cases of adultery is not opposed to the Divine law; and he argued at great length to show that if facilities for divorce were given, it would sap the morality of the lower classes, and destroy the blessed purity of English life. There are no complaints on the subject from the lower classes—no outcry, no petitions: why then invite dissatisfaction? The sacredness of the marriage tie among the lower classes is to be traced to the knowledge that a legal divorce is impossible; and many of the unhappy terminations of marriages in high life would have been avoided had the tie been indissoluble. Universal laxity would follow the plan now proposed; and a measure that touches the whole family life of the English people should not be hurried through the House.

These views were supported by Lord REDBURN and the Bishop of St. DAVIDS; and combated by Lord CAMPBELL and the Duke of ARGYLL; Lord Campbell stating that he had heard many persons in the humbler classes complain bitterly of the law of divorce.

The House having gone into committee, and the clauses of the bill having been agreed to, the Bishop of OXFORD, to obtain time for the consideration of an amendment, moved that the bill should be reported on Thursday next. Lord LYNDBURST moved that the report should be received on Tuesday. On a division, the amendment was negatived by 9 to 7, and Thursday was fixed for the report.

AUSTRALIAN POSTAL SERVICE.

At the morning sitting of the Commons, on Thursday, in reply to an inquiry by Sir J. PAKINGTON,

Mr. WILSON stated the arrangements which the Government had entered into with responsible parties for a rapid and regular postal communication between this country and Australia.

The first vessel would be ready for survey in the month of August, and would depart on a voyage between Southampton and Melbourne direct round the Cape with passengers in October. That vessel would be ready in January to take up the service from Melbourne to Suez and back; another vessel would be dispatched for Melbourne in November, a third in December, and a fourth in January. From January the service would be performed between Suez and Melbourne monthly without interruption, backwards and forwards each month. The vessels would be of 2,200 tons burden, and not less than 500-horse power. He thought everything had been done which money and invention could achieve in order to accomplish the most rapid and regular communication between this country and the Australian colonies. (Hear, hear.) None of the vessels to be permanently employed would be less than 2,200 tons burden. There were two of 1,800 tons, to be employed temporarily. He did not exactly remember the time stipulated for the passage, but he thought that the number of days was about fifty from London to Australia. The contract was entered into for five years, and the penalty to be incurred for the non-performance of the contract was, for the first day of its infringement, 50*l.*, and so increasing by 50*l.* every day afterwards.

THE QUEEN'S ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS ON NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

Viscount DRUMLANRIG, the Comptroller of Her Majesty's Household, appeared at the bar on Thursday, and presented Her Majesty's answer to the address recently agreed to by the House of Commons on the subject of national education in Ireland. The answer was in the following terms:—

I fully recognise the duty of extending as widely as possible the blessings of education in Ireland, and your wishes and recommendations will always receive the consideration justly due to them. It affords me the greatest satisfaction to know that experience has proved that the extension of the system of national education in Ireland has greatly promoted this important object. It is my earnest desire to see that system upheld and strengthened by a strict adherence to these rules, which, by excluding all compulsory religious teaching, have hitherto secured parental authority, the rights of conscience, and the religious liberty of all denominations of Christians.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

In the Commons, on Thursday, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, in moving the second reading of the Wills and Administration Bill, stated that he was greatly indebted to Sir Fitzroy Kelly and Mr. Collier for valuable suggestions intended to improve this bill. Those gentlemen had agreed to abandon their bills, on

condition that those suggestions were embodied in the bill before the House. He proposed, therefore, that it should be read a second time, committed *pro forma*, and re-committed, so that members might have an opportunity of considering it in its new shape. The bill abolishes the existing ecclesiastical tribunals, and creates a Court of Probate, with all the power necessary to dispose completely of all the matters brought before it, and, therefore, armed with all the powers of administration vested in the Courts of Equity. The new court will be governed by rules securing the most simple, expeditious, and economical administration of justice; and the evidence will be taken exactly as it is in the Common Law Courts. It will possess the power of effectually providing for the administration of the estate of a testator where disputes arise. The business of the court will not be mixed up with that of the Court of Chancery; and the only connexion between the two courts will be, that an intermediate appeal will lie to the Lords Justices, as well as a final appeal to the House of Lords. The court will be enabled to appoint a representative of real estate, and grant certificates of intestacy. It is proposed to establish in London a Testamentary office, where wills may be left for the purpose of being admitted to proof. Instead of being engrossed, as at present, it is proposed to get rid of "the tyranny of parchment," and print the documents, so that everybody will be able to read what hitherto only the initiated could read. Of these printed wills the executor may receive any number he pleases; and each copy authenticated with a stamp, will be admitted as evidence in a court of justice. Instead of one central office, as he had at first proposed, there will be a district office in each county court district, where wills can be proved and letters of administration granted where the personal estate does not exceed £1,500. The staff of the Testamentary Office will consist of a principal and three sub-registrars, ten official proctors, and one commissioner for the administration of oaths. As to the funds, he estimated the office fees at £2,500; and to these he would add the proctorial fees, £9,000; in all £11,500—that would be the annual amount of the fee fund. The expenses of the Testamentary Office would be £3,000; the expenses of the district offices, £2,000. Then as to compensations. He proposed to give Mr. Moore his full income, £8,000; the Judge of the Prerogative Court his full income of £4,000; the registrars their full income; the 149 proctors one-half of their estimated income, namely, £350; and to aged clerks 50*l.* a year. The sum-total of the outlay would be £60,000; the sum-total of the receipts £11,500; leaving a surplus of £21,000, to cover any error in calculation.

Sir FITZROY KELLY, in seconding the motion, dwelt on the importance of adopting the procedure of the Common Law Courts. Sir JAMES GRAHAM rather sharply criticised the measure. It will erect by the side of the Court of Chancery a second Court of Chancery, and afford an instance of the folly of concurrent jurisdiction, pointed out by the Solicitor-General. It would provide for an appeal to the House of Lords, when the appellate jurisdiction of that House had not been settled. It would introduce a double appeal, the evil of which is universally admitted. The printing operation proposed by the Solicitor-General is objectionable, as it will carry the publication of wills to an extent never before thought of. It is hardly fitting that the County Courts should have jurisdiction in the case of wills. And as to compensation, it if were given on the scale suggested, it would be difficult to say where the rage for compensation would stop. He would not oppose the second reading, but he hoped time would be given to consider the clauses.

Mr. COLLIER replied to Sir James Graham; and Mr. MALINS made a stand for the retention of the existing Courts and their improvement.

After some further conversation, the bill was read a second time.

CHURCH-RATES.

Sir W. CLAY, on Friday, in rising to ask the question, of which he had given notice, of the noble lord at the head of the Government, said that he availed himself of the motion before the House to accompany it with one or two explanatory observations, when his right honourable friend the Secretary of the Home Department, on the second reading of the Church-rate Abolition Bill (on the 5th of March), explained the grounds on which Government had decided to support the second reading; he stated also the amendments which Government thought necessary, and the acceptance of which would be the condition of their future support. The amendments of his right honourable friend were laid on the table immediately before the Easter recess, and very shortly after the recess Government was informed privately by himself, and the House was informed by his reply to a question from the noble lord the member for Stamford, that the Government amendments would be accepted by the member having charge of the bill. On the one hand, therefore, there was the support of the Government given on certain conditions; on the other, the acceptance of those conditions by the promoters of the bill. (Hear, hear.) These circumstances, in his opinion—and in the opinion, as he believed, of the House—in the opinion, as he felt certain, of the country—amounted to an adoption of the bill by the Government. (Hear.) Looking to the fact that the Government had for two or three years intimated their intention of bringing in some bill on the subject of Church-rates—that they had not done so—that they gave their support to the bill he had the honour to bring in on certain conditions, and that those conditions were accepted—it seemed to him impossible not to suppose that they considered the bill now before the House as the redemption of their pledges on the subject, and the best practicable mode of dealing with the question, the settlement of which was admitted on all hands and by all parties, to be a matter of urgent and im-

perative necessity. Accordingly, as the question was not one to be trifled with, or lightly taken up and laid down, he had expected that Government would have afforded facilities for bringing the bill, in its various stages, under the consideration of the House. He felt the more entitled to expect this, as the amendments proposed by the Government, by introducing new and important elements into the measure, widened the field of debate and enhanced the difficulties of carrying through the various stages of the bill. In fact, the attempt of a private member to carry through the bill as amended by the Government would have been hopeless and absurd. In these expectations he had been disappointed. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) Three months had elapsed since Easter, and he had not yet been able to induce the noble lord to name a day for the committee. When last (some fortnight or three weeks since) he asked the noble lord a question on the subject in that house, he had understood him to say, that he would give a day whenever he could do so consistently with the progress of the bills brought in by the Government itself. He presumed, however, he must have misunderstood the noble lord—as he observed that the morning of Tuesday next (a Government day), was given to the noble lord the member for Woodstock for the committee on the formation of Parishes Bill. His noble friend, in reply to the representations he had thought it right to make on his own part and the part of many members of the House, was very kind in expressing his intentions to afford facilities for the progress of the bill; but somehow it so happened that these kind intentions bore no fruit—(laughter)—and now, almost in July, and the end of the session approaching, no day was named for taking even the first stage of the bill. He stated these facts in justification of himself, in order that he might stand clear with the large party, as well within as without the walls of Parliament, who had given him their confidence in this matter. He did not presume, of course, to dictate to the noble lord the course he ought to pursue; but he was entitled to ask, or rather the House was entitled to know, what that course was. If the noble lord would frankly and explicitly avow that he considered the Government bound to attempt to carry through the bill,—then, no doubt, there was time to get through the remaining stages of the bill before the time fixed by the other House, beyond which they would not receive bills from the House of Commons. If, on the other hand, the noble lord did not feel inclined or enabled to give this assurance, then it would be better to abandon the bill, and not trifle further with the time and patience of the House, and the expectations of the country. (Hear, hear.)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER: As my noble friend has already addressed the House, I will answer the question put by my honourable friend the member for the Tower Hamlets. It is the duty, as well as the desire of the Government, to press forward as speedily as possible the various measures which they have themselves introduced, and for the conduct of which they are directly responsible. One of them has already been referred to by the right honourable baronet the member for Carlisle, as having an imperative claim on the attention of the House, namely, the bill relating to the appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords. There are other measures of a similar nature, for the discussion of which it is necessary that the Government should assign the earliest days at their command. I fear, therefore, that it will not be in our power at present to fix any day to be devoted to the consideration of this bill. (Hear, hear.) I can only assure my honourable friend that, at the earliest period when an opportunity presents itself—(laughter)—the Government will be ready to set apart a day for the measure which he has introduced. At the same time, I must be permitted to observe that my honourable friend is under a misconception in supposing that this is a bill which has been adopted by the Government. All that has occurred is, that my right honourable friend at the head of the Home Department has given notice that he will, at the next stage of the measure, move the insertion of certain clauses. That stage has not yet arrived—(laughter)—and no opportunity has been afforded my right honourable friend for making that motion. Therefore, until these clauses have been engrafted in the bill, with the assent of the House, it would be impossible, by the most liberal construction of the word, to say that the Government have "adopted" this measure. That is the explanation which the Government have to offer—(laughter)—and they are perfectly willing to appoint the earliest available day for the consideration of this subject.

Sir W. CLAY said that after the statement of the right honourable gentleman he should abandon the bill. (Hear, hear.)

THE OATH OF ABJURATION.

The House of Lords went, on Friday, into committee on Lord Derby's Oath of Abjuration Amendment Bill. Lord LYNCHURST took the opportunity of severely criticising that measure. He said it resembled no act of Parliament that he could find in the statute-book. "My noble friend refers to the Oath of Abjuration, and then enacts that a large passage of that oath shall be excepted. He then goes on to say, after a few lines, that a line-and-a-half in addition shall be excepted. Again, going on further, he says that another line-and-a-half shall be excepted; and I believe he repeats this a third time, that a line-and-a-half shall be excepted. Then he says, a fourth time, that a passage shall be excepted, and that something shall be substituted in lieu of it; then, that word shall be excepted in a subsequent part of the oath; and that afterwards another word shall be excepted. I cannot understand how the oath can be administered at all. What is the form in which the oath shall be taken? Is the clerk at the table to take the Oath of Abjuration in his hand and strike out certain passages with a pencil or with a pen, and then the noble lord at the

table shall read the oath, skipping over particular parts?" He objected to the substance as well as the form of the bill. Why not abrogate the Oath of Abjuration, which only applies to events that cannot occur again? The object which the shrewd and subtle practitioner who drew the bill had in view was to avoid the appearance of presenting a new oath: nevertheless, it is in substance a new oath. Lord LYNCHURST moved some amendments, such as the omission of the words "on the true faith of a Christian."

The Earl of DERBY retorted upon Lord LYNCHURST:

I must say—and I hope it is not inconsistent with the greatest possible respect to my noble and learned friend to say so—that his remarks upon this bill, more especially with regard to its substance, contain a greater amount of misrepresentation than I ever recollect to have heard from the lips of any member of this House upon any subject whatever. (A laugh.) My noble and learned friend tells me that I am now about to bring forward this measure for the avowed purpose of excluding the Jews from Parliament by certain words. Now, I beg my noble and learned friend to answer me this question—how this bill in the slightest degree affects any one Jew with regard to his rights existing or hereafter to exist? I wish to know what provision there is in this bill in the slightest degree touching the Jews?

The bill did not introduce a new oath; it had nothing to do with the Jews; and it was framed purposely to avoid a conflict with the House of Commons.

Lord CAMPBELL observed that the bill abolished the Oath of Abjuration altogether.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH would let well alone. (Hear.) They were asked to send down to the House of Commons a bill which must produce a renewed discussion, a renewed conflict, upon that subject. (Hear.) Whenever that conflict arose, he must always vote in the same way as he had done; but there was no discussion which took place during the session in that House which was to him so disagreeable as the discussion annually forced upon them with respect to the Jews. He did not think it desirable for their lordships to court a collision with the House of Commons upon that subject. If the House of Commons attempted to force their religious opinions—and he apprehended it was a religious feeling which animated the majority of their lordships in refusing admission to the Jews—they were ready to defeat that attempt, and he trusted that the people of England would respect the principles and views upon which they acted. But if their lordships, leaving their position of strength, descended into the arena and sought a conflict upon that subject, he doubted greatly whether public opinion would to the same extent support them, and he was sure they would do that which would be injudicious, which might produce inconvenience, and which might, even at this late period of the session, with all the accidents which might possibly arise, imperil the position of strength in which they now stood. (Hear, hear.)

The bill passed through committee, and was reported to the House.

Lord REDESDALE wished to state that he had given his assistance in drawing up the bill, and that he believed the introduction of the amendments proposed by the noble and learned lord would be wholly foreign to its nature. The object of the bill was to get rid of that part of the oath which was objected to by both Houses of Parliament, without requiring either House to come to a conclusion that might be disagreeable to it on any point not involved in the alteration.

The Earl of DERBY gave notice that he would move the third reading of the bill on Thursday next.

CONSECRATION OF BURIAL GROUNDS.

The Earl of PORTSMOUTH presented a petition from the Mayor and inhabitants of Great Torrington, in the county of Devon, complaining that they were deprived of a place of burial according to the rites of the Church, the churchyard having been closed by an order in council, and the bishop of the diocese having declined to consecrate the burial place provided by the Burial Board of the town pursuant to the recent enactment. The noble earl, in presenting the petition, entered into a statement, showing the great inconvenience and "independency" of the proceedings, to which the members of the Church at Great Torrington were obliged to submit at the interments of their deceased relatives, in consequence of the refusal of the bishop to consecrate the ground, and prayed that, as the feeling in favour of the Church was strong in the popular mind in the West of England, their lordships should take some steps to settle the irritating question, out of which the grievance arose.

The Bishop of EXETER said that the Burial Board of Great Torrington refused to fence the burial-ground, and as the Canon of the Church required the ground to be fenced before it could be consecrated, he felt it his conscientious duty to decline to consecrate it.

Earl FORTESCUE did not doubt the conscientiousness of the right reverend prelate, but must observe, at the same time, that his determination had caused a very great evil. The Burial Board of Torrington was elected by the whole body of inhabitants, Dissenters as well as Churchmen, and the mayor would naturally be disinclined to take a course which many of his fellow-townsmen would regard as an insult to themselves. The Burial Board had done, in this case, what they considered to be their duty, and what the statute required. The cemetery had been so laid out by them as to lead them to believe that they were complying with the law; and, not having obtained consecration of the ground from the right reverend prelate, the petitioners came to Parliament to ask for the enactment of a law, by means of which the members of the Church of England who died might obtain the rites of burial according to the manner of that Church.

The Earl of MALMESBURY observed, that the subject was a very important one; and as, in consequence of the recent act closing old burial-grounds, there would be a great number of new cemeteries to be con-

separated within the next six or seven years, it would be desirable to have some authoritative settlement of the difference which existed on the subject. He would suggest that the bishops should agree on some measure for that purpose, and communicate it to the Government, which could then bring in a bill and define the rights and duties of parties as to the consecration of these new cemeteries.

Lord REDESDALE concurred in this recommendation; and

After some further conversation, in which the Earls of St. Germans and Harrowby, the Bishop of Exeter, and the Lord Chancellor took part, the matter dropped.

THE APPELLATIVE JURISDICTION BILL.

Mr. RAIKES CURRIE wished to know what course the Government intend to pursue with regard to the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill? That bill, the result of a compromise, is, it is said, to be carried by a coalition; to be held back until independent members, wearied and jaded with the labours of the session, have left town, and then it would be not smuggled, but "rammed" through the House. Did the Government adopt the bill; and, if so, would they fix an early day for its discussion? Lord PALMERSTON said, that almost all legislative measures are compromises. The bill is not exactly what the Government would wish; but the appellate jurisdiction of the other House is not in a satisfactory state, and as this bill places it on an efficient footing, he should give it all the support he could. No doubt, it is desirable that the bill should be discussed at an early day, but there are other measures of importance which have the preference. Mr. DISRAELI said he should vote for the second reading of the bill, because he thought it necessary. Lord Palmerston's answer to Mr. Currie was calculated to place the House in an equivocal position. It is parliamentary practice to hold those who introduce a measure responsible for it. This is a Government measure, but Lord Palmerston says it is a compromise. Mr. Disraeli "could not clearly understand why the noble lord admitted the House of Commons behind the scenes of legislation," nor why he called this measure a compromise. He should hold the Government responsible for the bill, and the class of jaded members, represented by Mr. Currie, responsible to their constituents if they did not stay to discuss its merits. Lord PALMERSTON rejoined, that Mr. Disraeli seemed to imagine that he had been revealing something that passed behind the scenes, now he only referred to those scenes played upon the stage—"acted, indeed, as one may say, up to the very foot-lights." Sir JAMES GRAHAM said that the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill should at least have precedence of the Testamentary Jurisdiction Bill, and an early day should be fixed.

My noble friend, like myself, no longer takes the same interest in the 12th of August or the 1st of September as in former days; but, speaking generally, I do not think there will be any very cordial disposition on the part of members to remain here until either of the days I have mentioned. My noble friend has been most constant in his attendance throughout the session. He has been most sedulous as leader of this House, setting an example to both sides of the duty of constant presence here, to an extent which I never remember before. (Cheers.) He is peculiarly well entitled, therefore, to call upon us to remain here so long as the interests of the country require it; but there must be limits to such an attendance, and I therefore earnestly hope that this most important measure will not be postponed.

Later in the evening, Lord JOHN RUSSELL expressed a hope that there would be no delay in bringing on this bill, on several grounds, that it might receive full consideration, the Government being bound to show why the jurisdiction of the House of Lords fails all at once, and why they propose to take it away; and because the bill affects the prerogative, and will deeply affect the independence of the bench. At present, said Mr. MALINS, the Lord-Chancellor is hearing appeals absolutely alone.

SITE OF THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, on the order for going into Committee of Supply, Lord ELCHO moved that an address should be presented to the Queen, praying for the appointment of a Royal Commission to determine the site of the new National Gallery. He grounded his motion on the diversity of opinions with respect to proposed sites for the gallery; showed a particular objection to the plan of removing the national collection to Kensington Gore; and shadowed forth a variety of "magnificent" plans—one for combining the National Gallery with a palace for the Queen in Pall Mall, another for appropriating Kensington Palace. He also suggested to the consideration of the House, whether it might not be practicable to combine with the new National Gallery the fine art and archaeological collections at the British Museum. In opposition to the views of Lord Elcho, Mr. MONCKTON MILNES, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, Mr. LABOUCHERE, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Mr. DISRAELI, and Lord PALMERSTON, successively made long speeches, generally defending the plans connected with ground at Kensington Gore, and opposing the demand for further inquiry. On the other side, the speakers were Mr. TITE, Mr. GRANVILLE VERNON, Mr. SPOONER, and Mr. LOCKE. On a division, Lord Elcho's motion was carried by 153 to 145. The announcement of the numbers was received with much cheering.

Mr. WALPOLE suggested that, as the division was so close, this would be a good opportunity for adopting the suggestion that addresses to the Crown should be prepared by a select committee, so that the opinion of the House might be taken again. But there were loud cries of "No;" and Lord PALMERSTON said it would not be desirable to act on the suggestion, until it had been adopted by the House.

The bill was withdrawn on Monday.

STATE OF ITALY.

In reply to Lord Lyndhurst, on Monday, the Earl of CLARENDON made the following statement:—

My lords, I cannot at present inform my noble and learned friend whether it will be in the power of Her Majesty's Government to lay upon the table the correspondence to which he has alluded. That correspondence, as respects Naples, has not yet been brought to a close. We have not received any answer to a despatch communicated by Her Majesty's Government, in conjunction with that of the Emperor of the French, to the Neapolitan Government. The King of Naples was absent from Naples at the time. He returned for a few days, and I have reason to believe that while he was in Naples he ordered that an answer should be returned. The reply will be probably communicated in a few days through the Neapolitan Ministers in London and Paris. That answer has not, however, been received, and until it is, and until the Government determine what steps it may be necessary to take in respect to that answer, my noble friend will understand that it would be premature to lay it upon the table. With respect to the correspondence between this and other Governments on the affairs of Italy, it is perfectly true that Her Majesty's Government have offered their opinion and advice to those Powers, in whose occupation a certain portion of the Papal territory has been; but I do not know that the object that my noble and learned friend has at heart is likely to be served by producing that correspondence at present. The only result would be to check that friendly and confidential communication which is now going on, and from which some good may be expected. Your lordships must be aware that to create the state of things which would render the withdrawal of those foreign armies safe must be a work of some time. I can therefore only hope that my noble and learned friend will accept my assurance that nothing that can possibly be done by Her Majesty's Government has been or will be neglected to procure the cessation of that foreign occupation. I believe that the Governments of France and Austria both desire to withdraw their troops from the Papal territory, and that the Papal Government are not indisposed to give their assent to the withdrawal of those troops as soon as a small military division arrives which the Pope is now organising.

OATH OF ABJURATION AMENDMENT BILL.

On the same evening, the Earl of DERBY withdrew the Oath of Abjuration Bill, apprehending, as he stated, that the measure would occasion a collision between the two branches of the Legislature if it were sent down to the Commons.

Lord LYNDHURST, after presenting a petition from the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs against the bill, said, the noble earl complained of the course which he (Lord Lyndhurst) pursued. He had much more reason to complain of the noble earl, because on a former occasion, in terms not of the usual courtesy, he charged him, not with misapprehension, but with misrepresentation. The comments which he (Lord Lyndhurst) used were perfectly legitimate and consistent with the usual character of proceedings in their lordships' house.

Lord CAMPBELL should be glad to have this oath abolished, as it was his painful duty often to listen to the profanation which the taking it involved, but the noble earl opposite had done well to withdraw his bill, as no good could possibly arise either to the cause which he (Lord Campbell) had at heart—the abolition of the oath—or to that which was the noble and learned lord's object—the removal of disabilities in the way of the Jews.

Lord MALMESBURY regretted that the example of deviating from the straightforward course should have been set by so eminent and illustrious a peer, but he hoped the maxim would apply—*decipit exemplar vitii imitabile*.

Lord LYNDHURST said that what he complained of was, that although the words of abjuration were omitted, the whole sting remained, because "the true faith of a Christian" would still have formed part of the oath. The sending such a bill down to the other House, after they had sent a bill here in which those words were carefully excluded, would not have been very acceptable to them. (Hear, hear.)

The Marquis of CLARENDON was sure the common sense of Parliament and of the country would not permit the maintenance of this absurd and irrelevant oath. It ought not to be remodelled; it ought to be abolished. It ought not to be continued, because incidentally it has the effect of excluding the Jews.

The motion was agreed to, and the order discharged.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

In the Commons, on Monday, on the question that the Speaker should leave the chair, in order that the House should go into Committee of Supply, being put,

Mr. G. MOORE rose to move the resolution with regard to the American question of which he had given notice.

Mr. W. BROWN rose at the same time, and appealed to his honourable friend not to proceed with his motion. (Hear, hear.) There was a strong feeling both in that House and in the country that the matter should be left in the hands of the Government and the American Minister now in England, in order that the differences which had unfortunately arisen between the two countries might be adjusted. (Hear, hear.) He had no doubt that, unless some cause of irritation should arise, these disputes would be amicably arranged to the satisfaction of both parties. (Hear, hear.)

This appeal was enforced by remarks from Mr. CHEETHAM and Mr. JOSEPH EWART.

Mr. SPOONER said that the feeling against a discussion upon the American question was not confined to Liverpool. It was very general. ("Hear, hear," and a slight laugh from the Opposition benches.) Honourable gentlemen near him might laugh, and it was always with the greatest diffidence that he differed from his honourable friends around him, but he did deprecate

discussion on this subject. (Ministerial cheers.) No possible good could arise from it; but it might be followed by difficulties and evils of the greatest magnitude. The honourable gentleman the member for Mayo (Mr. Moore) said by his motion that the Government had not deserved the approbation of the House. Had they asked for it? (Hear, hear.) All they said was, "Wait, and see what we do." (Laughter.) He gave no opinion upon their conduct; he was not prepared to give such an opinion. An honourable gentleman near him said that he ought to be; he had formed an opinion, but he was not prepared to express it. (A laugh from the Opposition, and cheers from the Ministerial benches.) He was prepared to support his party as far as any man, but he would not surrender his own opinion when he was convinced that by so doing he should run the risk of inflicting a great injury upon his country. (Cheers.)

Mr. G. H. MOORE said that the opinion of the honourable member for North Warwickshire must necessarily have great weight with him on any subject, but more particularly on the subject of exciting ill-will and disunion among various classes, sects, and communities. (Cheers and laughter.) He regretted, however, that he could not be guided by his counsels on the present occasion. He then proceeded to move, by way of amendment to the order, the following resolution:—

That the conduct of Her Majesty's Government, in the differences that have arisen between them and the Government of the United States, on the question of enlistment, has not entitled them to the approbation of this House.

He put the very issues, he said, which had been raised by Lord Clarendon himself, and undertook to make it clear—first, that the neutrality law of the United States had been grossly and deliberately violated by persons acting with the approbation of Her Majesty's Government; and, secondly, that Her Majesty's Government had contemplated and sanctioned the violation of that law. Upon the first point he insisted, and read extracts from the printed papers to show that, from first to last, Mr. Crampton had only performed the duties indicated to him by Lord Clarendon, and had acted upon the interpretation of the American law sanctioned by the earl. It was true, he observed, that Lord Clarendon had deprecated all violation of that law; but the whole question, he observed, turned upon the interpretation of the law, and for its misconstruction and consequent violation Lord Clarendon was as much responsible as Mr. Crampton; and, so far from this gentleman having been enjoined to conceal nothing from the United States' Government, concealment, he contended, was the very key-stone of the whole proceeding. While Mr. Crampton was engaged in drawing up memoranda and instructions for agents with hard names and bad characters, his secretary, Mr. Lumley was giving explanations to Mr. Mayne calculated by their duplicity to mislead and mystify him. After the trials of the agents, when the complicity of Mr. Crampton was made fully known to Lord Clarendon, he not only expressed not the smallest disapprobation of his proceedings, but he justified them, and argued that he had not violated the law. He (Mr. Moore) thought the English people could not object to the course taken by the American Government, or to the manner in which they had vindicated their own honour; but how, he asked, had Her Majesty's Government vindicated theirs?

It was not long ago—during the present Parliament—that two Ministers of zeal and fidelity had been made the scapegoats for the faults of the entire Government, and was it now to be permitted that Lord Clarendon should make scapegoats of the Crown, of Parliament, and of the entire people? The question which the House had to decide was a very simple one. Lord Clarendon had been engaged in a very petty intrigue, as he was fond of doing, in America; he had been found out, of course, as he always was; he had persisted in his blunder, as was his custom; but this time, unfortunately, he had discredited not only his own character, but his country's also. They had to decide whether they would approve Lord Clarendon's proceedings in this matter, and whether they would accept as their own, in the name of the English people, Lord Clarendon's responsibility and his chastisement; and in pronouncing an opinion upon the question they must remember that they would be judging, not Lord Clarendon, but themselves.

After a little delay, Mr. MAGUIRE seconded the motion.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, after commenting with some warmth upon the indications of personal feeling against Lord Clarendon in the speech of Mr. Moore, observed that this question involved legal considerations to which that gentleman appeared to have given little attention. The Government were charged, he observed, with having infringed, first, international law, and, secondly, the municipal law of the United States. He joined issue with Mr. Moore, he said, upon both these points; and, after a short exposition of the former law, confirming it by reference to the manner in which the American Government had acted in relation to Nicaragua, he applied it to the facts of the case. The persons intended to be enlisted, he observed, were not American citizens, in the proper sense of the term, but British subjects who had emigrated to America, and political refugees from Europe, and if these men desired to leave the United States, provided the municipal law of the States was not violated, they could be received into our service without any infraction of international law. But it was said that men were enlisted on the American soil, which was contrary to the law of the United States. This, however, never was intended by the British Government, and, he asserted, was never, in fact, done. The United States' Government did not deny that there was nothing in their municipal law to prevent even American subjects, and *a fortiori* persons who were only quasi-

American subjects, from enlisting in a foreign service beyond the boundaries of the States; and he denied, on the authority of Mr. Crampton and the Consuls, that any such illegal enlistment had taken place with the sanction of the British authorities. The allegation that the sovereign rights of the United States had been violated by enlisting subjects of the United States at all, he disputed, contending that the British Government were justified in accepting the services of the persons in question beyond the boundaries of the United States.

He had cautiously abstained from saying one word upon the conduct of the American Government except as regarded that trial. At the same time he might say, without any intention of giving offence, that the spirit and the tone in which the American authorities had considered the correspondence which had taken place and considered and answered the despatches of Lord Clarendon upon this subject (especially when the attempts of Lord Clarendon were always of a most conciliatory character) were not such as might have been expected from a State which desired, with sincerity, to maintain friendly relations with England. (Cheers.) Whether their conduct was to be attributed to that cause to which the right honourable gentleman the member for Buckinghamshire adverted the other evening—a conviction on the part of the United States that Great Britain would not view with favour or submit unhesitatingly to that expansive tendency which was said to characterise the territorial policy of the American Government, was more than he could undertake to say; but of this he was persuaded, that any permanent rupture of the friendly relations between the two countries would be fatal to the best interests of both, and deeply injurious to the cause of progressive improvement throughout the whole civilised world. (Cheers.) It became us as the older, as not the least powerful, and, looking to what was going on in various parts of America, he thought he might also add as not the least united of the two nations, to evince a spirit of manly moderation and dignified forbearance. (Cheers.) We were never better prepared for war, and therefore ought to be the more inclined to peace. Our renown was not of yesterday; our glory was not of recent date; our prowess had been established by sea and by land in every quarter of the universe. We could afford to be conciliatory ourselves, and to exhort others to conciliation. Nor was it possible to misinterpret the motive with which we might address the American people in these persuasive accents—

*Neu patre validas in viscera veritatis vires,
Tuque prior, tu parces, genus qui ducis Olympo;
Prolece tela manu, sanguis meus.*

(Cheers.) It was in that spirit of harmony that the Government now entered on the present discussion. There was no denying that its tendency was to take at a disadvantage both the Ministry and those absent, men whose honour and veracity had been impugned, but who did not enjoy the opportunity of defending themselves. (Hear, hear.) Remembering that, though this attack was directed against Her Majesty's Government, the interests of those persons were deeply implicated—nor theirs alone, but what was of far greater moment, those also of two mighty nations, it was to be hoped that the House would view this question without reference to party considerations, and in a calm dispassionate spirit, suitable to its dignity, gravity, and importance. (Loud cheers.)

Sir F. THURSTON said that the Attorney-General, in his opinion, had taken a very extraordinary and wholly unsound view of international law, which had, unfortunately, been adopted by Mr. Crampton and endorsed by Lord Clarendon. Sir Frederick contended that any attempt to evade the municipal law of a country was contrary to the spirit of international law, and that the enticing and persuading persons to leave the country to enlist in a foreign legion, which was an evasion of their neutrality law of 1818, was a breach of the sovereign rights of the United States. It had been said that the American Government were aware, from the earliest period, that a depot had been formed at Halifax, and that proceedings were taking place for the purpose of obtaining recruits; but he did not believe that they were distinctly aware of the facts, and he pointed out what he considered to be indications of secrecy regarding the enlistment, which he thought were strong proofs that the parties knew that their proceedings were illegal. Even the replies of Lord Clarendon to the complaints and demands of explanations made by Mr. Buchanan were not distinct and explicit. He condemned what he termed the bold assertion by Lord Clarendon of a claim which the American Government could not concede, and insisted that we had thereby driven that Government into a position which rendered it absolutely necessary to take steps to vindicate their sovereign rights, and to repudiate a principle deemed by them erroneous, but which Lord Clarendon had maintained in a high tone. If Her Majesty's Government, he observed in conclusion, were not justified in the clandestine and secret scheme they had set on foot and carried out for the purpose of evading the neutrality law of the United States; the dismissal of our Minister was perfectly right on the part of the American Government, and we must submit to an indignity and an insult in consequence of the acts of our own. He should vote for the resolution.

Mr. J. PHILLIMORE insisted that all Lord Clarendon's directions from the beginning had been, "Take care not to infringe the law of the United States." The true arguments upon which the question rested were, first, if any wrong was done, it was without the sanction or encouragement of Lord Clarendon; secondly, the only evidence which showed that any offence had been committed was utterly worthless.

Mr. BAILLIE considered that the honour of the country had been compromised, not on account of the dismissal of our Minister, but because the conduct of that Minister had been vindicated and justified by Her Majesty's Government. The charge against Mr. Crampton, he observed, was that of giving his sanction to the seducing of American subjects from their allegiance, and alluring them into a foreign service, which he contended, upon the authority of Vattel and other publicists, was a very grave offence against the law of nations; and he insisted that Mr. Crampton could not be

ignorant of the acts of British agents which amounted to an infraction of the law. Mr. Crampton had denied that he had ever hired or retained men within the United States; but no one had accused him of doing so. The instructions of Mr. Crampton, however, were, in his opinion, written for the express purpose of evading the municipal law of the United States. The law of nations, he remarked, had been violated by the British Government in Prussia, Switzerland, and the Hanse Towns, but their remonstrances were treated very differently from those of the United States.

Sir G. GREY said, it was not very easy to ascertain the precise nature of the charge against the Government. The object of Mr. Moore appeared to be to disparage the character of Lord Clarendon—a character which stood too high in the estimation of Europe to be affected by his sarcasms or invectives. Sir F. Thesiger upbraided Her Majesty's Government for not resenting the removal of Mr. Crampton, by dismissing Mr. Dallas; and Mr. Baillie had made the policy and spirit of the Foreign Enlistment Act the ground of his attack. The enlistment proceedings in the United States had originated, he said, in the offers of persons resident there—British subjects and foreigners—to enter Her Majesty's service, and Mr. Crampton communicated to the American Government this fact; but, although every precaution was taken by him to prevent any violation of the municipal law of the United States, it did appear that persons had engaged in the transaction, professing to act with an authority they had never received, and whose proceedings were calculated to compromise our friendly relations with the United States. Her Majesty's Government put an end to the scheme, and offered an ample apology to the Government of the United States for these unauthorised acts, which it was concluded, apparently, by Mr. Buchanan himself, would have been deemed satisfactory, and terminated the affair.

A candid review of all the circumstances of the case would not fail to lead to the conclusion that they had been animated throughout by the best intentions, and that they had had no deliberate purpose of violating either the municipal laws or the sovereign rights of the United States. (Hear, hear.) It was to be hoped that the House would view the question, not with passion or prejudice, but rather by the calm, clear light of reason; and if they did so they would scarcely be prepared to condemn the Government for not having taken the extreme course recommended by the honourable member for Stamford and others—that of dismissing the American Ambassador at the Court of St. James—a gentleman with whom we had no personal cause of offence, and whose presence was desirable in the interest of both countries, inasmuch as he was authorised to enter into negotiations with Her Majesty's Government for the settlement of various important questions. No doubt it was the bounden duty of the Ministry to uphold the honour of the country, but they should also act with forethought and manly prudence, and it would ill become them to plunge two kindred nations in the horrors of war through hasty and ill-considered notions of dignity. (Hear, hear.) The House would most faithfully interpret the feelings of the country by declaring that the national honour was entirely untouched—(hear, hear)—and that the Government in adopting moderate counsels had acted in the manner best calculated to promote the interests of both nations. (Cheers.)

Sir J. WALSH moved the adjournment of the debate.

Lord PALMERSTON objected. There was ample time to bring the discussion to a satisfactory conclusion that evening.

The House then divided, when there appeared—

For the adjournment . . .	110
Against . . .	220
Majority . . .	110

The announcement of the numbers was received with loud cheers from the Ministerial benches.

Sir J. WALSH proceeded to argue, in support of the resolution, that the Government, by not dismissing Mr. Dallas, admitted that they or Mr. Crampton had been in the wrong, and he thought the defence of that gentleman only went to show that he had succeeded in evading the law.

Mr. GIBSON then moved the adjournment of the debate.

Lord PALMERSTON said that, if the motion for an adjournment was to be repeated in this way at that time of night, he could have no alternative but to agree to it; yet he would do so on the distinct understanding, that the discussion should be resumed that day (Tuesday).

The debate was then adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To Mr. Noel, who wished other branches of the service to be associated with the Guards in their march through London on returning from the Crimea, Lord PALMERSTON replied, that the Government saw no just occasion for the expense and inconvenience of such a display. The Guards, as the natural garrison of London, would appropriately return to their quarters under the eyes of the inhabitants; and those who desired to witness a larger display, might go to Aldershot, when the Queen inspects the regiments assembled there, or to Woolwich, when Her Majesty reviews the Artillery in that garrison.

In reply to Mr. Hankey, Sir G. GREY stated that, as there was no probability of the London Corporation Bill, which stood for a second reading, passing all its stages this session, he proposed to withdraw it, with the intention of introducing a bill during the next session, not differing in its material features from that before the House.

Mr. GREGSON inquired whether any bill was contemplated by the Government to legalise the retirement of prelates from the episcopal bench. Lord PALMERSTON stated that no general enactment would be introduced on the subject, but that a special bill would be brought in enabling the Bishops of London

and Durham to retire, according to a wish which they had signified to that effect.

The Dissenters' Marriages Bill was, late on Monday, read a third time and passed, under the new title of "A Bill to Amend the Provisions of the Marriage Act."

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE, on Monday, asked whether the 500*l.* lately subscribed by the East India Company for the French Inundation Fund was to be provided from the public revenue of India, and whether the Home Government would exercise any control over similar appropriations of that revenue? The Duke of ARGYLL stated, that the subscription alluded to had been duly sanctioned by the President of the Board of Control.

The Royal assent was given by commission, on Monday, to the following bills: Excise, Insurance on Lives (Abatement of Income-tax) Continuance, West India Loans, Transfer of Works (Ireland), Factories, and Sardinian Loan Bills.

The Earl of MALMESBURY inquired what steps the Government had taken to assist the mother of the late Captain Thompson, one of the heroes of Kara? The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, who was almost inaudible, was understood to say, that measures were being taken to assist the lady in question, partly by the War-office, and partly in another way.

In reply to Major Reed, Mr. PEEL said, that the commission of inquiry on the system of purchase of commissions in the army was sitting and carrying on its investigations.

In reply to Sir J. GRAHAM, Lord PALMERSTON said he intended to fix the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill for Monday next, and the Testamentary Jurisdiction Bill for Thursday.

The LORD ADVOCATE on Friday withdrew the Education (Scotland) Bill, observing that, though a good and useful measure, it was neither good nor useful enough to be proceeded with at this late period of the session.

THE MAYNOOTH DIVISION.

Mr. Herbert's amendment, on Wednesday, that the Maynooth College Bill be read a second time that day six months, was rejected by 174 to 168. The majority includes the following Liberals:—

Alcock, T.	Ellce, E.	Miall, E.
Anderson, Sir J.	Ewart, W.	Milligan, R.
Baxter, W. E.	Farnham, E. B.	Napier, Sir C.
Burrell, Sir C. M.	Fergus, J.	Parker, R. T.
Butler, C. S.	Freeston, Colonel	Pellatt, A.
Challis, Mr. Alderman	Gurney, J. H.	Pilkington, J.
Cheetham, J.	Hadfield, G.	Seymour, W. D.
Collier, R. P.	Hastie, Alexander	Shelley, Sir J. Villiers
Cowan, C.	Hastie, Archibald	Thompson, G.
Craufurd, E. H. J.	King, Hon. P. J. L.	Tite, W.
Crosley, F.	Kinnaird, Hon. A. F.	Walcott, Admiral
Duncan, G.	Lee, W.	
Dunlop, A. M.	McGregor, J.	

Besides the members of the Government, the minority included several Liberals, such as—

Atherton, W.	Goderich, Viscount	Ridley, G.
Bass, M. J.	Grosvenor, Lord R.	Roebuck, A.
Black, A.	Hankey, T.	Scholefield, W.
Brotherton, J.	Ingham, R.	Scobell, Captain
Byng, Hon. G.	Martin, W. P.	Thorneley, J.
Dillwyn, L.	Moffatt, G.	Walmesley, Sir Joshua
Ewart, J. G.	Paxton, Sir J.	Wilkinson, W. A.
Gibson, T. M.	Perry, Sir T. E.	Williams, W.

Nearly all the Irish Liberals voted against Mr. Spooner, as did also Lord Stanley, Sir J. Graham, and Sir J. Pakington. Amongst the absentees were Lord John Russell, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Disraeli, Sir F. Thesiger, and Mr. Henley.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The replies of the British Government to the American Government with respect to the Central American question and the Recruiting question have been laid before Parliament. The following is a summary of their contents:—

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.—After setting forth the first Article of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty—the main object of which was to provide that the lines of commercial communication, through whatever part of Central America they might pass, should be free for the use of all nations, and should not fall under the exclusive control of any Power—Lord Clarendon observes that, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, both England and America retained the rights which they had previously enjoyed when those rights were not expressly abandoned. With regard to the Muscovite Protectorate, the treaty, so far from requiring existing protection to be abandoned, only forbids such protection from being used for certain purposes—namely, "for those of erecting or maintaining any fortifications, or of occupying, fortifying, or colonising the countries therein specified." Lord Clarendon further declares, that whilst his Government would gladly (as he repeatedly told Mr. Buchanan) abandon the Mosquito Protectorate, if it could be done with honour to Great Britain and safety to the Indians, still cannot consent to abandon it or to give up the island of Ruatan, a British possession, merely in pursuance of an interpretation given by the American Government to a treaty, which interpretation our Government cannot admit; but the British Government proposed the most usual and the most friendly course—to refer the meaning of the treaty to the decision of a third Power. After some very pertinent observations as to the alleged ignorance of the American Government of the offer to submit the matter to arbitration, Lord Clarendon asserts that with respect to Belize the only point concerns the boundary of that territory—he vindicates the title of Great Britain to Ruatan and the other Bay Islands, and concludes by

expressing his satisfaction that Mr. Dallas is instructed to enter into communication, in order to ascertain, in the first place, whether existing differences cannot be promptly terminated by direct negotiation, and if they cannot then to discuss the conditions of arbitration.

THE RECRUITING QUESTION.—On this subject, Lord Clarendon expresses his regret that the American Government is still unsatisfied with the solemn denial given by Mr. Crampton and the Consuls of the various acts alleged to have been committed by them; declares that he can find in the new documents submitted by the American Government no evidence worthy of belief; expresses the high opinion which the English Government still retains of Mr. Crampton's zeal, ability, and integrity; and declares that the British Government cannot but believe that the President has been misled by erroneous information. Had Her Majesty's Government been convinced that her officers had, in defiance of their instructions, violated the American laws, Lord Clarendon would at once have removed these officers. But this Lord Clarendon does not believe. On the other hand, had Her Majesty's Government been convinced, that the American or any other Government had capriciously broken off diplomatic relations with this country, Her Majesty's Ministers, answerable for the honour and dignity of the Crown, would not have hesitated to advise Her Majesty to break off diplomatic relations with such a foreign Government. But in this case, where the American Government has repeatedly and seriously alleged that the British agents in America have become unacceptable to the American Government because they have, in fact, violated the American laws, Lord Clarendon is willing to accept these formal declarations; to concede to the American Government the right, admitted to all nations, to construe its own municipal laws; and to refrain from advising Her Majesty to suspend diplomatic intercourse with Mr. Dallas; nay, Lord Clarendon assures the American Minister of the high personal esteem in which he is held by the Queen's Government, which must render it most agreeable to him to have the honour of entering into communication with Mr. Dallas upon all matters connected with the mutual relations of the two countries.

THE "BLACK TIE" DISPUTE.

The facts of the case as to the *contretemps* at the Queen's levée on Wednesday are said to be as follows: Mr. Dallas and his diplomatic subordinates were in their ordinary diplomatic costume. The United States Minister was accompanied by the professor of military science in one of the United States professional establishments. This gentleman wore his ordinary and proper military uniform, consisting of a military frock coat, white waistcoat, and black stock, such as he presents himself in before his military superiors, and that he especially selected this as the proper costume in which to appear at Her Majesty's levée, for presentation by the minister of his Government. On being refused admission by the master of the ceremonies, Mr. Dallas retired with him, not in anger or disgust, but with great regret at the occurrence. The conduct of the Queen on the occasion was exactly what might have been expected from her excellent sense and presence of mind. When informed by Lord Clarendon of what had happened, Her Majesty at once replied: "Let the gentleman be admitted; I shall be happy to receive him in any costume." Unfortunately, however, before the Queen's gracious directions could be delivered, the party had left the palace.

Postscript.

Wednesday, July 2.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

AMERICAN ENLISTMENT QUESTION.

The adjourned debate was last night resumed by Mr. M. GIBSON, who censured the Government for having used both unscrupulously and unskillfully the powers placed in their hands by the Foreign Enlistment Act. He expressed his regret that the motion before the House had not been couched in more definite terms so as to convey a more emphatic censure on the conduct of the British Ministry.

Mr. BAXTER believed that Mr. Crampton had acted injudiciously and even illegally, but exonerated the Home Government from all responsibility for his movements.

A calm, dispassionate, and very careful study of the blue-book had thoroughly convinced him that the House of Commons had no ground upon which to pass such a vote of censure on the Government as was implied by the motion before the House. (Loud cheers.) . . . The great thing the House of Commons would, after all, have to consider was, whether in the conduct of these negotiations Her Majesty's Government had behaved in a friendly and conciliatory spirit towards a country with which the people of Great Britain must always desire to be at peace? For his own part, he could not conceive any candid person rising from a perusal of the blue-book and answering other than in the affirmative. (Cheers.) He had no doubt that the feeling of friendliness which the people of this country entertained to America would be reciprocated by the respectable classes in the United States. He believed that though certain politicians had been vapouring and blustering about war with England, it was civil war—war in Kansas—war, the result of slavery, which all the time they feared. (Cheers.) The very men whose names had been most prominent—Mr. Cushing and the present Secretary for War—at the time the Mexican war was going on, opened offices in Canada for recruits, and they had allowed whole shiploads of armed men to leave American ports to go and interfere with the Government of Nicaragua. (Loud cheers.) A dislike for England was just now a political necessity with certain classes; but

he had listened to the whole of the debates on the Oregon question—he had attended the democratic meetings in all parts of the Union—and he did not believe that the devices of politicians would ever be allowed to create hostilities between the two countries. (Cheers.)

Mr. PEACOCK supported, and Mr. SPOONER opposed the motion.

Mr. GLADSTONE felt compelled to admit that the Government had compromised the honour of the country and imperilled the pacific relationship between this country and the United States. If a vote of approval or censure on their conduct had been directly challenged, he must have accepted the latter alternative; but the resolution now presented was not of that character. He could not consent to weaken by his vote the hands of a Government whom there was no intention of removing or means to replace. The right honourable member then embarked into a minute analysis of facts and collocation of documents to show that the British functionaries had knowingly broken the laws of the United States, while the Ministry at home had concurred in practising concealment and delusion towards the Washington Cabinet.

He agreed with honourable gentlemen that this was not a party question; but he could not give the weight of his authority to the principle of crying down party combinations. The time of party combinations had been the most glorious of our history. He remembered, not a long time ago, when party combinations were strong in that House, when Sir R. Peel sat on one side and Lord John Russell on the other. No doubt many errors were committed, but, on the whole, the Government was honourably and efficiently carried on; and he believed it would be a fortunate day for the country when party combinations were restored. This was the strongest possible instance of the disorganisation of party combinations, and a proof of the impotency of the House of Commons to make declarations on questions of policy; but he was happy that it had given him the privilege of expressing his feelings, a privilege which he would not have waived on any account when he considered the bearings of this case on that American alliance which he prized so highly and loved so dearly, and its bearings on that which he prized more highly and loved more dearly—the honour and fair fame of his own country. (Cheers.)

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL remarked that the question turned principally upon the interpretation of certain legal enactments in force in the United States. This interpretation, he contended, was vague in itself, and had been rendered in very different versions by various authorities among the Americans themselves. Enlarging on these differences, and comparing them with the axioms of international law laid down by the best recognised publicists of both continents, Sir R. Bethell insisted that amidst such diversities of opinion both parties found an intelligible justification. The greatest error attributable to any party amounted to a misunderstanding.

Sir J. PAKINGTON thought that the papers lately issued exhibited a most discreditable succession of transactions, of which the disgrace could only be assigned to the British Ministry.

Mr. BENTINCK, who rose together with Lord Palmerston, moved the adjournment of the debate.

Lord PALMERSTON nevertheless trusted that the House would not delay pronouncing its opinion on a motion which was equivalent to a vote of censure. Especial blame had, he observed, been lavished upon the Foreign Secretary by the supporters of the resolution, but the conduct of Lord Clarendon was sanctioned by all his colleagues, who participated to the fullest extent in his responsibility. The noble lord repudiated the allegation that concealment or deception had been practised towards the American authorities, declaring that nothing was done which they were not told, or, at all events, might not have ascertained with perfect ease if they had inquired. When, however, it appeared that offence was likely to be taken in America by the proceedings, the whole operations were stopped at once, and reparation in the most tangible form offered to the United States. Lord Palmerston then sketched the course of subsequent diplomatic correspondence, vindicating the policy of the Government as calculated to preserve peace between two great countries, and assuage those feelings of resentment which, he believed, many speeches made on the other side during the debate were more likely to exacerbate.

Sir, the right honourable gentleman the member for the University says that he shall give us the benefit of his vote, and I trust nothing I have said, or shall say, will induce him to charge his mind. Sir, it has been said we should not look a gift horse in the mouth—(a laugh)—and I will not examine the reasons for my right honourable friend's vote. I only hope the reason given will induce those honourable members who have not already made up their minds which way they shall vote to go with him. (Hear, hear.) The reason he gives is, that at the present moment no new Administration can be successfully formed upon a censure of the existing Government. That is not very complimentary to honourable gentlemen opposite; nevertheless, the difficulty might be easily removed if my right honourable friend who sits there will pass over to the honourable gentlemen who sit opposite to him—(a laugh)—a few minutes' conference would settle the difficulty, which at present appears to be insurmountable. (A laugh.) I will not, however, accept the reason, because it is founded on a great political misconception, while we stand upon what we think are better and higher grounds. (Cheers.) We are of opinion that the foresight with which we have during a period of great difficulty conducted the affairs of the country has proved satisfactory to the nation and advantageous to the public interest. (Cheers.) We believe that the confidence the House has hitherto extended to us is shared by the country, and it is upon that ground we are prepared to go to a division. (Cheers.)

Mr. JOHN M'GREGOR next addressed the House, but he spoke in tones so low, and was so much interrupted by laughter and cries of "Divide," that scarcely an intelligible sentence reached the gallery.

Mr. BENTINCK moved that the debate be adjourned. (Shouts of "No.") After the impatience with which the remarks of his right honourable friend (Sir J. Pakington) had been received, he could hardly hope for a better reception for any observation of his own.

Mr. MOORE having briefly replied, the motion for the adjournment was put and negatived; whereupon Mr. Bentinck and other members left the House, amidst some cheering.

After the division took place, but before the numbers were announced, Mr. HATTEY, who was one of the tellers, came to the table and informed the Speaker that there were three members present in the House who had not voted. The SPEAKER ordered the three members to come to the table. (Cheers.) Sir Benjamin Hall, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Traill then came to the table, and in answer to questions from the Speaker, stated that they were present when the question was put and heard it. The SPEAKER asked how they voted. They all stated against the motion, and he ordered their names to be added to the division.

The numbers were then announced to be—

For Mr. Moore's motion . . . 80

Against it . . . 274—194

The announcement was received with loud cheers from the Ministerial benches.

In the House of Lords, yesterday, the Burial Acts Amendment Bill was objected to by the Archbishop of CANTERBURY, as trenching upon the recognised rights of the clergy. Lord PORTMAN had no objection to refer it to a select committee. Lord RUSSELL was surprised that any one of their lordships should propose such a bill, the effect of which was to make the Secretary of State judge of what the bishops ought to do; and further, to enact that when a burial ground had been so constituted as not to meet with the approbation of the bishop of the diocese, or of the archbishop of the province, the Secretary of State might approve it. The Earl of DERBY inquired whether the bill was to be withdrawn? Lord PORTMAN: Yes.

At the morning sitting of the Commons, the Dublin Metropolitan Police Bill and the Juries (Ireland) Bill, which stood for second reading, were withdrawn for the present session.

Mr. OLIVERIA asked whether some substantial mark of approbation might not be given to Lieutenant-Colonel Lake and Lieutenant-Colonel Teesdale for their distinguished services at Kars? Lord PALMERSTON said that a mark of favour had been extended to these officers, and it was not usual to recommend to Parliament to grant a pecuniary reward for every one who happened to be by good fortune at the head of a force by which an achievement had been accomplished.

ARRIVAL OF THE GUARDS.

The third and remaining battalion of the Guards is expected to arrive from the Crimea in the course of to-day or to-morrow; so that the public entry of the three battalions into London may be almost immediately expected.

The line of march at present intended is from the Nine Elms station over Vauxhall-bridge, through some of the new Pimlico squares, along Victoria-street, to Buckingham Palace, and thence by Constitution-hill to Hyde-park.

As soon as the Guards have reached their destination, the Queen will, we believe, proceed in a carriage to Hyde-park, and the Brigade, 3,000 strong, will be there inspected by Her Majesty.

The King of the Belgians arrived at Dover yesterday, and proceeded to Buckingham Palace.

It is, we believe, Her Majesty's intention to raise Sir Colin Campbell, G.O.B., to the rank of Lieutenant-General, in consideration of his distinguished services in the Crimea.—*Daily News*.

At a vestry meeting of the ratepayers of the united parishes of All Saints, St. John, Little Amwell, and Brickendon, comprising the greater part of the town of Hertford, it has been determined that the Church-rate shall not be exacted from Dissenters. The object of the vestry being known, none but Churchmen were present, the Dissenters abstaining from taking any part in the arrangement.

Two brothers, named Andrew and James Bracken, were brought before the city magistrates at Manchester, on Monday, charged with killing William Bates, a mechanic, on Saturday evening last. The deceased met with his death under circumstances of great barbarity, having been casually involved in a street brawl, and murderously assailed by those who had no previous knowledge of or ill-will against him. The prisoners have been committed for trial.

The Emperor of the French departed yesterday afternoon on his journey to Plombières. At eight yesterday morning Cardinal Patrizi took his departure from Paris to Lyons.

Prince Napoleon is now in Orkney, on his way to Iceland.

The Swiss Federal Council has pronounced in favour of the declaration of the Congress of Paris regarding maritime rights in time of war.

MARK-LANE, THIS DAY.

Although the supply of English wheat in to-day's market was very moderate, the demand for all kinds was extremely inactive, and last week's prices were with difficulty supported. Foreign wheat—the show of which was small—moved off heavily, and late rates were almost nominal. There was less doing in floating cargoes for France and Belgium. The barley trade was dull, on former terms. In malt so little was doing that the quotations were almost nominal. We had a very dull sale for oats, and inferior kinds were 6d per quarter cheaper. Beans, peas, and flour were heavy.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In our last number, the title "Rev." was prefixed, by mistake, to the name of Mr. James Edwards, who spoke against the proposal for a Church-rate at a vestry meeting in Rochester.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1856.

SUMMARY.

IN the House of Commons, last night, or rather this morning, Mr. Moore's resolution, withholding approbation from Her Majesty's Government in the enlistment dispute, was negatived by 274 to 80 votes, after an interesting discussion. The division can be taken as no test of the real feeling of Parliament; for even Mr. Gladstone, who censured the Ministerial policy in very emphatic terms, declared his inability to vote for a mere hap-hazard resolution, the mover of which was not prepared to take upon himself the responsibility of success. On the question at issue, the case against Government appears to us clearly made out by the official papers and the speeches of honourable members. The evidence that the law of the United States has been broken, is as Mr. Gladstone says "smashing." Mr. Baxter, whose knowledge of American affairs entitles his opinion to great weight, expressed his belief that Mr. Crampton had in some matter erred, that the Washington Cabinet had behaved in an unseemly and overbearing manner, and that our Government was not deserving of censure for their conduct in the Enlistment Question. The case as put by the right honourable member for Oxford University is somewhat different, and probably nearer the truth.

But what was the state of things? The American Government acquitted the British Government, but punished Mr. Crampton and the consuls; the British Government maintained the acts of Mr. Crampton and the consuls, but acquiesced in their punishment, and accepted with satisfaction and joy their own acquittal. ("Hear," and cheers.) That appeared to him to be a most unfortunate state of things, and one unparalleled in the history of the world. (Cheers.) He felt that Mr. Crampton had been made emphatically a scapegoat—(cheers)—by whom was a question he would not enter on; but he would wish to know what single act of Mr. Crampton's had not been covered in the fullest manner by the British Government? (Cheers.) It was contrary to the character of that House to allow any distinction to be drawn between the proceedings of Mr. Crampton and those of the Government. (Hear, hear.) Indeed, to do full honour to the conduct of those on the Treasury bench, no attempt to do so had been made in the debate; but whether they had practically drawn that distinction was a matter more open to argument.

But whatever the degree of blame attaching to Lord Clarendon and his colleagues, the House of Commons is always averse to retrospective censure. Ministers have therefore obtained a large numerical majority, though, as in the Kars discussion, they came out of the matter with damaged reputation. We trust, at least, that this debate will have a salutary influence upon their future policy. The important questions arising out of the Central American difficulty are yet to be settled. In reopening diplomatic communications, Lord Clarendon, as will be seen from the correspondence just published, has commenced well. We trust that, while not surrendering the honour of the country, he will not raise difficulties of a merely technical character, but bring to the settlement of outstanding differences that large-hearted spirit and disposition to concede trifles for the sake of ultimate results, which crowned with such signal success the mission of Lord Ashburton, in 1843, on the Oregon question.

The American continent is as much the land of wonders and anomalies as in the sixteenth century. In Kansas the civil war extends itself, and one of the New York papers views the conflict from afar

with something like complacency, in the belief that the struggle between the slave and free states will be fought out on that narrow battle-field without involving the whole Union. Singular delusion! The great wonder is that territories in which obtain every form of social life, from the highest civilisation to the rudest barbarism, should be held together by any central Government. It can only be because the federal bond is so slight. Thus in Kansas, the presidential power, which is enlisted on the side of lawlessness, is set at defiance by the freemen of the state. In remote California, not only is the Washington Government ignored, but even the local authorities are set aside by the popular will. A Mr. James King, the editor of the *Evening Bulletin* of San Francisco, excites the malignity of gamblers and blacklegs, by his intrepid exposure of their misdeeds. They, unable to wreak their vengeance otherwise, resolve upon his assassination. The editor of a rival paper is chosen as their instrument. He shoots his victim in broad daylight; and the friends of the assassin at once hurry him off to gaol, as a place of refuge. But the population take the law into their own hands,—the American freeman, in spite of his shortcomings, having an instinctive attachment to the cause of justice. A committee of vigilance is organised, arms are purchased and distributed, and 2,000 men proceed to besiege the gaol. The murderer is at once given up by the terrified authorities, and now awaits his trial by the new tribunal of justice which reigns supreme in San Francisco.

In contrast with this exhibition of wild justice are the brutal prosecutions for alleged political offences, now going on in Naples. On Monday night, Lord Clarendon informed the House of Lords that the French and English Governments had sent a joint note to the King of Naples, to which no response had as yet been received. The infamous trials now proceeding, are perhaps intended to furnish the reply. Witnesses confessing that they have been terrified into perjured statements by the law officers of the Crown—the General of the Order of Augustine Monks openly denouncing in court the insolence and tyranny of the King's servants—trials which recall in its worst characteristics the "bloody assize" of Jeffreys, and attended by almost all the diplomatic corps—the Government in the hands of police agents, spies, and informers—the besotted Sovereign, secluded in his palace, setting at naught the expostulations of bishops and other ecclesiastics, and refusing to hear the murmurs even of Government employes, whose souls at length revolt from the reign of terror which prevails;—such are some of the features of the sad tragedy now enacting in Southern Italy. We cannot admire the coolness of our Foreign Minister, in alluding to such terrible scenes. Surely there can be no harm in condemning outrages at which humanity shudders?

But Lord Clarendon's speech, equally with the drift of events on the Continent, forbid the hope that any change for the better will take place in Naples, till the population are goaded to revolt and revolution. The Austrian Government, could speak with effect to the Neapolitan Government; but its tendencies are all in the same direction. It is at the present moment at issue with the Grand-Duchess of Parma, because she wishes to mitigate the military despotism imposed upon her subjects. The Emperor Napoleon is cooler than ever with the Piedmontese Government, cultivates the most friendly relations with the Court of Vienna, and is said even to contemplate a personal interview with his brother sovereign on the borders of Switzerland. Italy will have to settle its own affairs without help or sympathy from the Western Governments.

Returning to home politics, we find that the Upper branch of the Legislature has, like the Lower, passed a busy week. On Thursday, the Matrimonial Causes and Divorce Bill was read a second time, in spite of the opposition of the Bishop of Oxford. The object of the measure is to erect a Special Court for the trial of cases of this description, and to make divorce easier to all classes. The bill itself, as well as that for creating a new Probate Court, has been well considered by that useful institution the Law Amendment Society, and is supported by statesmen of different political sentiments. Both may therefore chance to escape the usual fate of important measures introduced late in the session. Last week, Lord Derby exhibited his power in the Upper House by throwing out the Oath of Abjuration Bill—this week he showed himself but a bungler in practical legislation. His measure to amend that absurd oath without doing away with the Shibboleth, "on the true faith of a Christian," was quietly read a second time, and seemed likely to make progress. But Lord Lyndhurst fiercely attacked it, while Lord Ellenborough, on the other side, deprecated bringing the two Houses into collision by passing this bill. The third reading was fixed for to-morrow, when the venerable advocate of rights of the Jews was once more to

do battle on their behalf. But the Conservative leader has thought better of the matter, and retired from the field—leaving the oath a glaring absurdity, rather than acknowledge the legislative fitness of a Rothschild or of a Salomons, whose guest he was last week.

Lord Portman has failed in an opposite direction. His Burial Acts Amendment Bill sought to make the prerogative of the bishops amenable to the Secretary of State. The episcopal bench have been in arms at so dire an innovation. Last night the Archbishop of Canterbury was in his place to protest, though he was willing to refer the bill to a select committee. But Lord Redesdale, who has added to his character of a red-tapist of the deepest dye, that of an advocate of episcopal rights more zealous than the Primate himself, shuddered at the idea of allowing a Secretary of State to judge "what a bishop ought to do in matters purely ecclesiastical." Lord Portman bowed to this awful dignity of the House of Lords, and withdrew his bill.

It is not often that the "Upper ten thousand" are in entire sympathy with the general public as to the men they delight to honour. But in the case of the hero of Kars there is but one sentiment. General Sir William Williams has been entertained by the two great military clubs. His bearing and language bear out the favourable impressions entertained of him. After-dinner speeches with him are not mere occasions for letting off complimentary phrases, but opportunities for doing good. Like a sensible soldier, he does his best to allay international animosity. His cordial praise of his late antagonist, General Mouravieff, and of the present Emperor of Russia, and the extraordinary enthusiasm exhibited on behalf of all three by his hosts of the Army and Navy Club, cannot but be gratifying to our late foe. It is pleasing for those who were lately at war to be now connected together by such a link.

NOTES FROM THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ANOTHER Maynooth debate! Another division in favour of Mr. Spooner! Another proof of the firm hold which constituencies have upon their representatives when they choose to make it felt! On Wednesday, the bill for the repeal of the Maynooth College Endowment Act stood first on the list for a second reading. It might easily have been talked out—but to do the Irish members justice, they resolutely set their faces against any such shabby disposal of the question. Novelty was, of course, out of the question. Mr. Spooner delivered himself of the self-same sentiments in pretty nearly the self-same words, as he has been wont to do for some years past. Mr. Napier argued that the College had frustrated the intentions of its founders by making priests more ultramontane than Rome itself. Mr. Drummond indulged in a chequer-work of startling contradictions, each of which, however, was an outrageous exaggeration of some neglected truth. Sir John Pakington was fluent and feeble as ever, and Mr. Horsman was common-place (which he is not always) but agreeably brief. The speech of the day was that of Mr. Maguire, some portions of which were remarkably effective, and the whole of which, considered as a defence of an isolated fragment of an indefensible system, was powerful and eloquent. But it was evident enough that the House went into the discussion with strong revulsions of feeling, as boys at school take physic, obediently because they must, but with grimaces because they don't like it. The first effort was to divide without further discussion, to effect which Mr. Herbert proposed an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months without making a single observation. But so early a division would have placed Mr. Spooner in a minority, for his supporters had not yet come down to the House. The debate, therefore, went on till about a quarter past five, when a division was taken, by which the amendment was defeated by a majority of six. It is usual after an unsuccessful division on an amendment to allow the main question to be put and carried as a matter of course. Not so, however, on the present occasion. Mr. Herbert who had given up his speech in order to snatch a majority at an unexpected moment, now insisted on his right to speak to the main question. For a quarter of an hour he reiterated his reasons for taking this unusual course, until the clock relieved him, and adjourned the debate. It was, as we have said, a shabby device bunglingly executed—but, of course, it succeeded in postponing the measure, which at this late period of the session was tantamount to defeating it. We have reason to know that the Roman Catholic members had no hand in this disreputable mode of getting rid of the bill—and are inclined to believe that it may be traced to the influence of one who has credit with the country as being a noble protector of our Protestant institutions against all foreign encroachments. Mr. Spooner announced his abandonment of the bill for the present session the next night.

This, however, is not the only abandonment of

a hotly-contested measure which we have to record. Sir W. Clay has at length been compelled to throw up his bill. On Friday afternoon, on the usual motion for adjournment, the honourable member having clearly stated the history of his measure during the session down to the present time, inquired whether Government, whose projected amendments had so altered the character of the bill, meant to afford the requisite facilities for passing it through the Commons in time to reach the Lords. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, amidst the laughter and cheers of the Opposition, gave so insultingly evasive a reply, that Sir William, whose patience with the Government has been most remarkable, instantly gave up all further prosecution of the measure for the present year, and later in the evening moved that the order for going into committee be read for the purpose of being discharged. We have commented on the affair in another column—but we cannot forbear adding that we have seldom listened to a speech with more disgust than we did to that of Sir G. C. Lewis. It was not that he was uncivil, for his language was sufficiently courteous—but it was that such a man could dare thus to play with the solemn decision of a large majority of the House, and they, too, constituting the support of the Government of which he is a member. The most stinging reflection is that by continuing to support the Administration, we court these humiliating rebuffs.

We may as well despatch the whole of the ecclesiastical topics of the week before passing on to the secular. Our readers will recollect our calling in question, some months ago, the authority of any Ministers to subscribe 10,000*l.* out of the Crown revenues of the metropolis, in aid of the London Diocesan Church Building Fund, without the consent of Parliament. A few days ago, among the papers delivered to the members of the House, we found an estimate for this very object, as a sort of supplement to the usual Civil Service Estimates. Accordingly, we attended on the first Committee of Supply night, with a view of raising our protest against this most improper disposal of public money, and of testing the sense of the committee by a division. Late on Friday night, however, we were informed that Government had decided upon withdrawing the item. If this be true, as we believe it to be, we must say they have acted with discretion. They have been shamefully beaten three or four times this session in Committee of Supply, and we think it not at all unlikely that they would have suffered a defeat on this vote. They have prudently retreated in time to save their credit.

Ought we to reckon testamentary jurisdiction among ecclesiastical subjects? Conventionally regarded, wills are matters connected with Church Courts. When the clergy were the only men of letters in the country such an arrangement was both expedient and natural. In our day, it is as unseemly as for a grandfather to wear pinafores, and mischievous as for the man of business to be ruled by the regulations of the nursery. And yet, although every one, but Mr. Malins and a few kindred souls, has agreed for the last thirty years that the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts in relation to wills ought to be abolished, it remains unmodified up to the present moment. Three measures on this subject have been laid upon the table of the House during the present session—one by the Solicitor-General, another by Sir Fitzroy Kelly, and a third by Mr. Collier. By a sort of compromise, we believe, one measure has been constructed out of materials furnished by the three, and an outline of this joint production was submitted to Parliament by Sir Richard Bethell on Thursday last. The honourable and learned member is a peculiar speaker, precise as print, and mincing as a milliner. Correct as are his sentences, clear as are his statements, and close as is his reasoning, he is no favourite with the House. That his topics are commonly dry matters of law is not his fault—but he himself is surely answerable for the unmerciful length of his speeches. And then, besides length, there must be mentioned in excuse of the House an utterly passionless manner. We never heard a man speak so much like what we should imagine would be spoken by a rhetorical machine. Well, he occupied about two hours and a half on Thursday night in introducing his measure. Sir Fitzroy Kelly consumed about two hours more in support of it, and Mr. Collier, who, however, had the excuse of having somebody to reply to, also spoke at some length. Sir James Graham keenly criticised the measure in a speech which was all the fresher because it was unprofessional. But, really, when it was settled that no division was to be taken, six hours spent upon a formal stage of a bill by less than half a dozen speakers, and that too, in the hearing of less than thirty members, must be viewed as a wanton waste of time, and a very superfluous trial of the patience and energies of our honourable House. There had been a morning sitting from twelve o'clock till four (at which, by the way, we had forgotten to say that a triumphant majority con-

demned the imposition of any religious tests upon or the declaration of any creed by, the parish schoolmasters of Scotland)—and it did seem to us unpardonable that the whole evening sitting should be engrossed by legal loquacity which could lead to no practical result. But barristers—Chancery barristers especially—appear to regard the utterance of verbose sentences as a pleasant recreation—an exercise to be delighted in even when the thermometer ranges considerably above eighty degrees. They take it much easier than their audience.

On Friday, we went into Committee of Supply. No! that is too hasty an assertion—we meant to do so if we could. But there was the usual farrago of extraneous conversation on the motion for adjournment, and there was an amendment on the motion that the Speaker leave the chair. At the former opportunity, Mr. Raikes Currie, whom we have never before heard, and who very seldom speaks, but who is plainly qualified to do so when he pleases, in a most effective style, let drive his shaft against an alleged compromise between the Government and the leaders of the Opposition with a view to carry the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill sent down a few days ago by the House of Lords. Lord Palmerston dexterously confessed to a compromise, but in a tone which led the House to infer that it was nothing more nor less than a fair adjustment of conflicting opinions and preferences. But it is whispered that the agreement has arranged for something more than the clauses of the bill in question—something which will give a distinguished Opposition lawyer one of the deputy Speakerships created by the new bill, and will preserve Ministers from being in a minority during the rest of the session. We know not how this may be; but on that very night the Government were beaten upon a question in which they professed to take a warm interest—namely, the removal of the National Gallery to Kensington-gore. It was curious to watch how personal feeling can raise excitement where higher influences would certainly have failed. During the hottest night of the present session, a well attended House—crowded towards midnight—eagerly discussed a matter of minor importance as if the fate of the country were suspended on its issue—chiefly, we believe, because the project advertised to is a pet scheme of Prince Albert which he has injudiciously thrust upon more than one hesitating Chancellor of the Exchequer. The debate was raised upon an amendment proposed by Lord Elcho to the motion for Mr. Speaker to leave the chair, and it continued from about seven o'clock till after twelve. The House divided—Ministers were defeated—the Committee of Supply was postponed to Monday, and the other orders of the day were hastily disposed of.

But neither were we destined to get into Committee on Monday, for the question of enlisting soldiers in the United States was forced into discussion by Mr. Moore. The debate, after proceeding till midnight, was adjourned till Tuesday—and at the moment of our writing is still going on. As it will probably be the most important debate of the session, we shall reserve all description of it until we can give it complete and at full length.

THE COURT-COSTUME QUESTION.

The worlds of fashion and politics,—even that remoter world whose oscillations are known to the former two only by the newspaper reports of Stock Exchange prices—have sustained an alarming shock. For at least twenty-four hours of last week it was believed, in these favoured regions of rumour, that Mr. Dallas, the American Ambassador, having been turned back from Her Majesty's drawing-room, with a friend in "fast" costume, had demanded his passports, and threatened a declaration of war. "Another account" affirmed that his passports had been sent unasked, by a Premier glad thus to avenge Mr. Crampton's dismissal. All Thursday morning, West-end gossip was tremulous with the weight of its own tidings,—the Clubs were excited, and the Funds drooped. Confidence and tranquillity were re-established only by the appearance of Mr. and Mrs. Dallas, sternly smiling as usual, at the evening assembly of some feminine diplomatist. Then the truth came out. The Ambassador had reluctantly retired at a courteous intimation that his friend's dress was inadmissible,—the said dress being assumed with no defiant motive, but in the ignorance or simplicity of a New-world *savan*. And then, the truth thus appearing a harmless though disagreeable thing, people turned off their alarm with a laugh.

But a laugh at what?—at the groundlessness of their fright, at the insignificance of the alleged cause, or at the regulation out of which the circumstance arose? Surely this last is the proper food for ridicule. Absurd as is the supposition that two great nations, with every conceivable motive to good-fellowship, should be excited to ill-feeling because the citizen of the one country was refused an introduction to the Sovereign of

the other, on grounds purely personal,—it is hardly less absurd that the presence of that Sovereign should be hedged round with requirements strongly distasteful to many even of her own subjects, inconvenient to many more, and so unconquerably odious to the citizens of a foreign State, that some relaxation has had to be made in their favour. The ordinary court-costume has neither antiquity nor grace to recommend it,—is awkward, costly, and symbolic of nothing that commands respect,—yet is its assumption an almost indispensable condition of appearance in a circle which should be open to all distinguished persons on the easiest terms. An exception to this arbitrary requirement has recently been made, in concession to the complaints of United States' citizens; they are permitted to appear, duly presented by the representative of their Government, in what is called evening dress. A regulation, so lenient alike to prejudice and convenience, might surely have been complied with by the rudest republican,—and rebellion against it looks much more like rudeness than republicanism. Nevertheless, the exception only makes the rule still more ridiculous, and gives to the rebellion the colour of protest. Dispense with the rule,—leave it to fashion to prescribe the dress in which the Sovereign shall be approached, as well as the dress in which ladies shall be visited, after dinner,—and there will be no complaint, whatever dissatisfaction; no rebellion, whatever murmuring. For does not the imperious mistress of polite society compel us to observances that we revile and detest, but never violate—to wear tall, heavy hats in low, hot carriages, and thick black cloth under a July sky?

CHANGE FOR THE SAKE OF CHANGE.

Few will dispute the dictum of Sir Robert Peel on Trafalgar-square,—“The best site in Europe, spoiled.” Charles the martyr, and George, the finest gentleman,—the Nelson column and the fountains,—the hotels, club-houses, and National Gallery,—may be each and separately creditable to their authors; but taken together, are matchless incongruities—comparable only to those architectural diagrams in which the Pyramids and St. Peter's, Stonehenge and St. Mark's, “London's column” and Trajan's column, are exhibited in juxtaposition. The National Gallery is a double offence—scarcely imposing enough for its professed object, still less for its relative position. It excludes half the art treasures of which it is the proper home, and it cumbrous the site of a possible Valhalla, like that of Munich. No wonder, therefore, that it is proposed either to rebuild or supersede it.

But there is an advocacy of change for change's sake, the more plausible from the real necessity of alteration. Such we hold to be the proposed erection at Kensington-gore, or in the Kensington-gardens, of a new National Gallery, more or less fancifully comprehensive, more or less practically commodious, but certain to cost a round million sterling. The estimated outlay is so large a consideration in the present state of our finances, that the primary question is that of necessity. Unless it can be satisfactorily made out that the national pictures *must* be removed, there should be no controversy on the comparative advantages of the several sites indicated. And when this demand is made, only two important allegations are made—first, that the present erection is not big enough; secondly, that its atmosphere is injurious to the pictures. Now, on the former point, it seems sufficient to observe, that only half the available space of the Trafalgar-square gallery has yet been appropriated to the national pictures—and on the latter, that the division of authorities on the alleged atmospheric influence, is tantamount to its contradiction. A self-elected corporation of artists enjoys, free of charge, half the narrow space that should be exclusively devoted to the unquestioned masters of the pencil—affords no public advantage in return for the favour and dignity thus conferred—and even obstructs the progress of true art, by bigoted adherence to conventionalisms and favourites. Let the eastern wing of the Gallery be restored to its proper use, ere we are called upon to erect an expensive substitute,—otherwise we have a right to suspect that it is rather architects than artists, rather jobbers than connoisseurs, that demand this costly sacrifice in the name of art.

THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.

CONSIDERING that we are still paying war taxes, the quarterly return for the revenue is as favourable as could be expected. There is still an increase on the total amount, though not quite half a million. A considerable part of this increase is owing to the augmented proceeds of the double income-tax, though we are glad to find an increase in the Customs and Excise to the extent respectively of 96,415*l.* and 241,626*l.*—the latter arising from the large hop crop of last year, and the increased consumption of spirits. On the year there is a total increase of 4,101,620*l.*—of which 651,561*l.*

are from the Customs, chiefly owing to increased receipts for sugar. The Excise for the year shows a decrease of 89,704*l.*; and the year's Stamps, of 297,712*l.* mainly from the repeal of the newspaper tax. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has, on the whole, no reason to complain. In speaking of the revenue, the *Times* make a timely remark on the incidence of taxation: "We would not say one syllable to disparage the true patriotism, the patience, the self-denial, and the devotion unto death exhibited by the poorer classes in the country during the war, in common with all other classes. Nor can it be denied that by indirect processes the very poorest have paid their proportion to the war, in the restriction of profitable employment and the prevailing spirit of retrenchment. Nevertheless, honour to those to whom honour is due; and it should not be omitted that the chief cost of the war has been borne by the more wealthy classes. They have had to suffer sacrifices of the most palpable and most trying character, in order to meet the large sums taken in the lump in property or income-tax. The tax must run its course, and it is of very little use to complain of it; but for the sake of truth its burden and its ill consequences should be stated while we still suffer and see them."

Spirit of the Press.

The *Times* initiates us into the latest mysteries of Turkish politics, which are by no means of that complexion to make us rejoice in the success of our late intervention:—

This mixture of East and West, of personal despotism and Ministerial rule, may, we believe, be observed in full operation at the present moment. We all know that there are ministries in Turkey with offices corresponding to those of European countries. But there is a kind of savageness even in the most respectable politicians. It is difficult to say whether such or such a Pasha is more of a satrap or a clerk. On the Bosphorus he is methodical, quiet, and polite; at Aleppo or Bagdad he would be just what his ancestors were two centuries ago. The whole institution partakes of this double character. Now there is, it seems, a political crisis at Constantinople. A Ministry is in, but is every day on the point of losing office. We are told it is probable that his Imperial Highness will accept the resignation of the present Grand Visier, and call upon another Pasha to form a Ministry. The diplomatic representatives of the allies will, perhaps, respectfully tender their advice on the occasion. All this, of course, looks very constitutional and respectable, and must be gratifying to the admirers of the Ottoman, as proving the working of a virtually responsible Government in the East. But there is, we have reason to believe, a secret chronicle, the events recorded in which do not easily reach Western ears. It is said that the Sultan has almost reached the limit at which he can be no longer held responsible for his actions. The life which this unhappy Sovereign has led from boyhood has made him, at thirty-three years of age, not only prematurely old in body, but almost prostrate in intellect. All energy of will is gone; how long understanding will remain is a question which no one can answer. He is entirely ruled by a race which it would be an insult even to Naples and Madrid to call a *camarilla*. His wives, his eunuchs, his pipe-bearers, his daughters, do with him whatever they please. He has his fits of rage, his hours of despondency. He changes his mind as often as those who surround him urge him to change it. Such is the Sovereign who at this time of danger and transition governs the Turkish Empire, just dived from the grasp of a hostile potentate, and still occupied by the armies of two powerful allies. Now, an *abdication* is no prodigy. In most Western States, even where what are called Liberal principles have made little way, such a Sovereign would find settled laws and customs by which the machine of State might work without his personal superintendence. But in Turkey the Sovereign must not only superintend, but initiate. He is the real ruler of the country which his ancestors won by the sword; he must decide for himself, and to practice on his weakness is the natural course of Ministers or dependents who wish to keep their positions. It is said that the present Ministry has not scrupled to resort to such expedients. Fud Pasha, its animating spirit, has little to hope from the favour of the Sultan or the goodwill of the people, either Turks or Christians. But he trusts to retain power by the assistance of the French, whom he fancies, rightly or wrongly, to be well disposed to him. The influence of the French will, of course, be in the ascendant as long as they occupy the country with a large army. Fud is therefore said to be desirous to prolong the occupation for an indefinite time. He has nothing to hope from the Sultan's partiality, for Abdul Medjid lately sent his own daughter to Redschid Pasha requesting him to take office, and on a recent occasion behaved in public with marked coldness to his present Ministers. He therefore endeavours, it is asserted, to work on the Sultan's fears. The absolute necessity of an occupation on account of the recent concessions to the Christians is urged. The disturbances that have taken place are magnified. Some are invented which have never happened; and it is even suggested that, if any take place hereafter, they may be attributed to the connivance, if not to the direct suggestion, of the Sultan's present advisers.

"Reform your Cookery," is the demand of the *Examiner* in commenting upon Miss Burdett Coutts' efforts to promote the knowledge of "common things." The following passage must be admitted even by our fair readers to contain a flavour of truthfulness:—

We are not ashamed to confess that we hanker for the *beef-poté*. It is all very well to speak sensibly of household work, of teaching boys to knit, of needle-work, country matters, or the influence of the head of a family; but how much in place and to the purpose

would have been a practical exemplification of a well-dressed mutton chop, and well-boiled potato, a good, cheap vegetable soup, or Scotch broth. But unhappily these are not common things, and therefore not perhaps within the scope of Miss Burdett Coutts' plan. Be that as it may, common or uncommon, some small skill in cookery is the crying want of the country, and to supply it would be a service to economy, health, comfort, and morals, which can hardly be estimated. The enemy of mankind has too long furnished cooks in England, cooks only by name, cooks who, in common with conquerors, burn and destroy. If a devil on two sticks could show us what is passing in the houses of the middle classes and poor at dinner time, we should learn what to think of the curse of bad cookery, and set about a reformation as a thing of moral concern. Bad cookery and drink go hand in hand. The man disappointed of wholesome food turns to liquor to console him, or to furnish the stimulus which he has not from a nourishing meal. Indigestible food, too, is the excuse for the dram. In lands possessed of cooks it will always be observed that the people are sober. The Frenchman drinks a little light wine and water with his savoury food. The Englishman bolts some lumps of sodden meat, and lights a fire in his stomach with alcohol in some shape or other, to dispose of its burden. Cookery ought to be a branch of the education of girls destined to work, and skill in it ought to be stimulated by rewards and certificates, which might pass them into place. Nay more, it would be well to instruct boys also; for the experience of the Crimea shows how great an advantage to soldiers would be the art of making the best of poor materials, as the French do, while our people generally make the worst of good materials.

The *Leader* this week is also great upon another question of domestic interest, "Why is meat so dear?"

Every housekeeper is asking the question, and answering it with anathemas against "the butcher," whose "little bill" has swelled to formidable proportions for those that can pay; while for those that have just so much to spare and no more, the daily meal grows more scanty. Why is meat so dear? For a very simple reason. The butcher has little or nothing to do with it. The reason is excessive speculation amongst those who deal in the wholesale animal. When the dealing was conducted at Smithfield market, there was a rule to check this kind of stock-jobbing in the daily food of the people. There was a rule which forbade beasts sold on one day to be resold there before an interval of three weeks. No doubt this rule was evaded, and sometimes directly infringed; but it did tend to check the propensity of speculating. When the market was removed from Smithfield, this old rule was not carried with it; it was forgotten amongst the ancient furniture, which is sometimes left behind in moving; and hence the new practice. This practice is carried out more actively and extensively than the public supposes. Not only do the cattle-brokers speculate, but graziers themselves have entered into the market, as the cotton-manufacturers entered some time back into cotton-broking for the Australian market. The manufacturers burned their fingers, and we suspect that the stock-jobbers in beef and mutton will not always get entire profits. The practice has descended even to the drovers. A man who can amass a little money will buy stock on its way to London, and enter the market prepared to share all the operations of the "Bulls" and "Bears" of Copenhagen-fields. There is no denying, however, that the high price of meat is in part artificial. It is not caused by scantiness; it is caused by the jobbing. There has been nothing in the grazing trade which threatens any scarcity of meat.

Making due allowance for artificial causes we should be more disposed to trace the high price of meat mainly to a steady increase in the consumption of animal food by the working classes of the country.

The *Examiner* ventures upon a still more domestic topic, viz., that of ladies' dresses, which it touches upon after this fashion:—

A drawing-room now looks like a camp. You see a number of bell tents of different colours, the poles sustaining them appearing at the summit. These are the signs of habitation. You see who lives in a particular tent, but the whereabouts it is not easy to determine.

Broughams must soon be abandoned. It now fills a brougham, overlapping at the windows, and still in the course of aggrandisement. Omnibuses will soon be in requisition to afford the necessary space, or perhaps even houses on wheels, like the caravans for shows and wild beasts.

Certainly there is a law in fashions if one could but find it out. They have their cycles like storms, and science might calculate the periods of their recurrence. Invention or fancy there is none in fashion, nothing is new. An old thing comes in again. Thus the hoop comes round again in rather an aggravated shape of enormity. But if there be expansion in one quarter, be sure there will be contraction in another, for such compensations belong to the scheme of things. Thus, while the bonnet has been dwindling away the petticoat has been expanding, engrossing, and pervading all space. The one is mathematically the complement to the other. The bonnet is now hardly visible to the naked eye, while the petticoat fills the view like a mountain of millinery. The curious thing is, that while the bonnet has been getting smaller and smaller, and reduced to a mere speck, the price has not undergone the desirable proportionate diminution, and husbands and fathers have only been certified that their wives and daughters still wear such articles by the very handsome price they still pay for them. If you complain you do not see it on your wife's head, be consoled, you will see it in ample dimensions in the bill.

Perhaps our notice of contemporary journalism would hardly be complete without some mention of the *Scutinel*, which keeps its readers alive upon Mr. Miall's Irish Disendowment Motion. "That motion," says the Orange organ, with that peculiar felicity of expression to which we have heretofore adverted, "so distinctly perjurious and promotive of perjury, is to be persevered in." Protestants are again called to action.

We shall in our next reiterate the publication of our forms of petition; and we entreat all our readers, lay

and clerical, to devote themselves to the work of effecting a counter testimony in Parliament. It does not make any matter that a neighbourhood should have petitioned before; if persons who have not signed previous petitions are to be found, their names should be appended to a fresh petition or petitions. Leicester alone sent forward some dozen petitions in favour of Mr. Miall's policy of perjury, and subornation of perjury; can it be possible that there should be no neighbourhood as zealous for English honour as Leicester would seem to be reckless and unenquiring in the matter of its sacrifice? Can nothing be done in Leicester? Our institutions, the foundations of our valued liberties, are at stake; we may surely say that at such a time "England expects that every man should do his duty."

THE COUNTY FRANCHISE.

(From the *Liberator* for July.)

The 20th of July being the last day for sending in claims for county votes, we subjoin particulars for instruction of those who are entitled to be, but are not yet on the register.

QUALIFICATION.

Persons entitled to vote are freeholders, copyholders, and leaseholders; and ministers of religion, schoolmasters, or other officers having an endowment from land, whether in trust or otherwise.

Land includes houses and rights in land; as, e.g., a fishery, a right of pasture, turbary, quarry, or mine, tithes, market and fair tolls, rent-charges, rents purchased under the land-tax acts, but not pews.

Freehold includes estates in fee, entail, and for life or lives. Annual value, if in fee, 40*s.*; for life or lives, and possessed before June 7, 1832, 40*s.*; for life, acquired since, 10*l.*, unless in actual occupation.

Copyhold includes the same estates as above, in copyhold or customary tenure, or in ancient demesne, &c. Annual value, 10*l.*

Leasehold includes any residue of a term originally of not less than sixty years and 10*l.* annual value—or of not less than twenty years and 50*l.* annual value. The claimant may be lessee or assignee of original lease, but (unless in actual occupation) not sub-lessee or assigned of under-lease.

Occupation includes any holding at will, from year to year, or otherwise, at *bond fide* rent of 50*l.* Where joint occupation, then a rent equal to 50*l.* for each occupier. The holding may be successive, provided it be continuous; but each successive holding must all be under one landlord.

Length of Possession.—The freehold and copyhold claimant must have had possession or receipt of rents from 31st January (1856); the leasehold claimant from 31st July (1855.)

Annual Value.—No rate or tax is to be deducted in estimating the value.

N.B.—If a Dissenting minister's or schoolmaster's endowment consists of a freehold house to live in, the annual value need be 40*s.* only; if of a house or land which is not freehold, or which he does not occupy, but only receives the rent, it must be 10*l.*

* * Property which qualifies for a borough, will not also qualify for a county.

HOW TO MAKE CLAIM.

Deliver or send to the overseers, by the 20th of July, properly filled up, a duplicate form. [To be had at 2, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street.] The following six points are essential in filling up and sending the notice:—

1. The claimant's whole Christian name and surname must be written at full length. 2. His place of abode, not of business. If the fact be, that he is travelling abroad, it should be so stated, and the vote will be good. 3. Be particular as to nature of qualification, as an error may be fatal. The revising barrister cannot receive evidence of any other qualification than that stated, nor alter the statement, except to make it more clear. 4. Situation. Give the street, lane, &c., and number of house, if it has any. Where successive occupations, give each set of premises with the same accuracy. 5. If sent by post, the notice is in time, if posted so as to reach the overseer, in the ordinary course of delivery, by the 20th July. The sender is not responsible for delay in the Post-office. 6. In order to easy proof of due sending, fill up a second of the duplicate form precisely alike in all respects, both as to contents and address, sign both, and at time of posting produce both to the postmaster, who stamps and returns one of the duplicates to the party posting. The act makes this stamped duplicate, if produced by the claimant, evidence of the due delivery of the original. The overseers to whom the claim is to be delivered, are of course the overseers of the parish in which the property is situated which confers the vote.

PAYMENT OF RATES.

It is important to be borne in mind that, in order that those who are entitled to the franchise may be upon this year's register—for boroughs—they must, before the 20th of July, pay all assessed taxes or poor's rates due on the 5th of January last.

[Those who wish for further information are requested to write to Mr. E. S. Pryce, 2, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street, to whom all letters relating to electoral matters may be addressed.]

HENRY VINCENT'S LECTURES.

LAUNCESTON.—On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last Mr. Vincent concluded his lectures on the "Commonwealth," in this town, to three very large and influential meetings. Although this borough is under the Northumberland influence, there is a large body of independent men and women whose sympathies are heartily with the cause of progress. On Thursday and Friday, Mr. Vincent delivered two addresses in the borough of Tavistock, in the Town Hall. Death has just removed Mr. Flamank from his earthly labours, an old and valuable servant of the popular

cause—a staunch friend and admirer of the *Nonconformist*—whose place in the town will not be easily filled again. Mr. Vincent lectures this week in Truro and Falmouth.

BANQUET TO GENERAL SIR W. F. WILLIAMS, BART.

The Army and Navy Club, on Saturday, gave a grand banquet to Sir W. F. Williams. Covers were laid for 110, and the company sat down to dinner at a few minutes after eight o'clock. The chair was taken by Colonel Daniels. On the right of the chairman sat the guest of the evening, Sir William Fenwick Williams, who wore the insignia of the Order of the Bath, the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and the Order of Medjidie. On the left of the chairman were Colonels Lake and Teesdale, the aides-de-camp of the gallant General. On entering the apartment, Sir William Williams was received with several rounds of cheering, the entire company standing till the gallant General had taken his seat. The cloth having been removed, Colonel DANIELS (the chairman) proposed the usual loyal toasts, and also "The Health of his Majesty the Emperor of the French." The Chairman then, in appropriate terms, proposed to his brothers in arms, "The Health of the Gallant Defender of Kars, Sir William Fenwick Williams."

General WILLIAMS rose amid a scene of great enthusiasm, and when a partial cessation of the cheering permitted him a hearing, said:—

Colonel Daniels, my comrades and brother officers in both services.—The terms in which Colonel Daniels has proposed my health, and the manner in which you have responded to this proposition—the enthusiasm with which you have drunk it—do, I assure you, demand my most sincere—my most hearty thanks. When I look around this room, and witness this scene, and then call to mind that I was one of the original members of this club—that out of the five-and-twenty years I have been in the army, I have passed three-and-twenty in foreign service, and that whenever I returned to England, either for recreation, or on account of ill health, this has been my home—that in this room I have breakfasted and dined day by day—I say to myself that if, on the day I first put down my name as a member of this club, any man told me that I would live to see such a day as this, I would have conceived that he was whispering nonsense to me. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I assure you that what I say I feel; but the honours and encomiums which have been passed on me must not be accepted by myself alone. My career—whatever it may have been—which has received so much honour—my history, is associated with that of both my brother officers who are present here this evening. (Hear, hear.) But I must tell you there sits Colonel Lake—(cheers)—there sits the man who was continually by my side, working by day at the fortifications, and watching unceasingly by them at night. (Cheers.) There, too, sits Teesdale. (Cheers.) Alas! Thompson is no more—I cannot present him to you; but I can assure you that they never would have lived until the eventful day of the 29th September if I had not laid upon them the iron hand of discipline. For day by day they were engaged with the enemy, and it was only my stern word of command which preserved them up to the last day of the struggle. Let me also point to you my young Secretary—a youth whom I took with me from his mother, and who proceeded step by step in his career until the eventful day when, taking the command of a battery, he did, I assure you, most essential service to our cause. (Cheers.) I wish to associate myself with these my gallant companions in arms, and to share with them the honour which you have bestowed upon me. (Cheers.) I have a sacred duty to perform also in bringing to your notice the constant encouragement which I received from the Minister of State under whom I was particularly engaged—I mean Lord Clarendon. (Cheers.) His despatches, when they arrived among us, produced as it were a kind of electrical shock, which impelled us to go on. We were not at the time a melancholy crew—we were laughing, we were merry, we were like men that would not be extinguished. We were surrounded by very great difficulties, but whenever the despatches arrived they produced a most extraordinary effect upon us. Not only were these despatches read among us, but there were numerous private letters read from that nobleman, and if we had not on the receipt of them exerted ourselves to the utmost of our power, and valued our lives at the worth of a straw, we should not have been worthy of the name of Englishmen. (Cheers.) I can assure you that the very soldiers who served with me were ready to die for him. (Cheers.) I received from Lord Palmerston the greatest kindness and the greatest consideration, and to that kindness and that consideration, I assure you, I owe my present position. (Hear, hear.) This, gentlemen, is what I particularly wished to say with regard to myself and the English army. I must now tell you about the glory of the Turkish army—(hear)—men who, when I came to them, were starving, were without clothes, men without hope—(hear, hear)—but such was their confidence in the efforts which I was able to make for them, that they stood by me in the most gallant manner. No troops on earth could have behaved better than those men; for instance, on one occasion at the battle of the 29th Sept., about which you have all read—(loud cheers)—they had been working all day and watching all night at those fortifications; but I wish to speak to you particularly about the 29th September. They were not on this occasion an unruly, undisciplined force behind walls, but were disciplined soldiers, standing behind their entrenchments. Col. Lake could tell you what they did, for no one could help admiring their courage, their discipline, their fire, their rolling fire. I assure you that neither the Guards of London, nor those of Paris, could have surpassed them. From early dawn till an hour after mid-day, that fire continued—the noise of a thousand drums never ceased for a moment, therefore you may suppose what soldiers they were. When the enemy got into those intrenchments, which, in consequence of the absolute necessity for protecting other points, were, for the time, unmanned, they were driven out again by those brave little fellows at the point of the bayonet. (Enthusiastic applause.) There is one point more to which I wish to allude before I

sit down, and that is, that although I was not serving with the army in the Crimea, I was attached to it, and received my instructions from that great and good man, who, unhappily, did not live to see the result of the war—I mean Lord Raglan. (Cheers.) The last moments of that gallant nobleman were embittered, and greatly so, from the total want of system which we experienced when we began the war. We had, in fact, been asleep for forty years, and, when we went into the war, we were sent out but half awake. I cannot adequately describe to you the joy, the almost electrical shock which was caused by the arrival of the news of the victories of that gallant army in the Crimea, while we were in the centre of Armenia. When the story of Alma, of Inkermann, and afterwards of the fall of Sebastopol, was brought to us, nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of those fine Turks, and you may easily suppose what our joy and enthusiasm were at hearing the welcome news of the glories achieved by that brave infantry which never yet turned its back on a foe. (Loud cheers.) I say that infantry which never turned its back, which from the days of Wolfe has been the foundation of our greatness, whose courage nothing can shake, or ever will shake. (Loud cheers.) In this respect I believe that our army is second to none. (Cheers.) I believe, my good friends and brother officers, I have said all that it is necessary to say upon such an occasion as the present. You may imagine the emotion which I feel. I could and would say many things more, but I think that at the dinner-table there should be some limit to speeches; and, therefore, I conclude by proposing all your healths.

Mr. OTWAY, M.P., proposed a toast—to which Colonel LAKE responded—in honour of the gallant and distinguished officers who acted on the staff of General Williams during his Eastern campaign.

General POCOCK proposed "The Health of General Mouravieff, the commanding officer of the Russian troops before Kars." He trusted that there was no one present who would not be ready to estimate true merit wherever found, to do honour to a brave man and a soldier, whether friend or foe. The toast was drunk with loud and prolonged cheering.

General WILLIAMS, in reply to the toast, said:—

In rising to return thanks for the honour which you have done to my friend, General Mouravieff, I can assure you that I never performed a duty more grateful to my heart. I believe, that in the military profession—and I will not except any country on the face of the earth—there is not one who admires that profession more highly than General Mouravieff. (Cheers.) He is a "man of the olden time." (Loud cheers.) He is one of the most upright, honest, brave, and kind men in existence. From the very moment that we entered his camp, although we had inflicted very severe losses on his army, we were received with a charm, a frankness, and a delight which all gentlemen feel when they receive a friend. He received us in his camp as comrades, and from that time to the time we quitted the Russian dominions, we were treated with the greatest kindness. It may be said that to be sure such chivalry was to be expected from such high quarters; but when I tell you that he was equally kind and humane to the Turk—to the Turkish soldier—to the suffering, starving host, who went out to deliver themselves up that day, then I think you will give a cheer for General Mouravieff. (Great cheering.) From that moment every arrangement which humanity could suggest, and which the most extensive commissariat could execute, was carried out. (Hear.) They clothed and re-clothed the Turks. (Hear.) As children of the Desert, some of these Turks sold their clothes, not to buy drink, but to buy sugar or anything in that way. (Hear.) They acted and were treated like children of the Desert. ("Hear," and cheers.) I wish to say also a word respecting the army of General Mouravieff—that splendid army—that army of polished steel. I assure you it was magnificent. It was with the greatest devotion to the Sovereign that they came down upon us, from day-dawn to sunset, for seven mortal hours; although they sustained the most severe losses, there was not a single moment of hesitation in the effort and movements of that fine army. They came forward attack after attack, in a manner which would have gladdened the heart of every soldier to have seen. When they were assailed by a fire as well directed, as beautifully directed as ever came from a position, they never recoiled until the moment when they were ordered to do so; and, when the game was up, they treated us like friends and brothers. Before we delivered ourselves up to them, they sacrificed themselves in the most splendid, the most beautiful manner; they detached themselves from the flanks of the columns, and came forward and made walls of themselves in front of their batteries. When we came to mix among them only two months after this terrible infliction, as the Turks would say, there was not an evil eye among them; there was the eye of friendship and the hand of a comrade from one end of Russia to another. (Cheers.) That was the feeling as we went along through the country. Of the Sovereign of that empire, I speak in the same strain, and, in fact, higher. I can assure you it would be quite impossible to exceed the kindness and consideration which I received from the Emperor. Here again you may say this would be expected from so high a quarter; but when I tell you that he is considered by his subjects from one end of his country to the other as being really the spirit of benevolence, then I am sure you will give a cheer for the Emperor of Russia. (Cheers.)

Captain MURRAY here shouted out, "We have not had half enough cheering; let us have one cheer more for Mouravieff." (Renewed cheers.)

Another officer immediately called for one cheer more for the Emperor of Russia, a call which was most heartily responded to by the company.

THE OPPOSITION LEADERS AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

The Earl of Derby and a parliamentary party were entertained at dinner at the Mansion House, on Wednesday evening, by the Lord Mayor. In responding to his health, which was proposed with a flattering eulogium by the Lord Mayor, Lord Derby expressed his belief that "the widest difference of political opinion are not incompatible with the most cordial sentiments of personal respect and regard"—

For that House which you have done me the honour to associate with my name, I have to return you my best thanks—thanks which, I am confident, are gratefully felt by all members of that assembly here present. (Cheers.) It is no duty of mine to stand up for every decision at which the House of Lords may have arrived, for frequently it has been my lot to be in a minority there; but I do believe that in the main that House, although not directly, yet as fully represents the matured public opinion of this country as does that other branch of the Legislature which is immediately returned by the popular voice—(cheers)—and, although the second estate of the realm may be looked upon as a constitutional drag on too rapid progress in legislation, I believe that in the end it will identify itself with what it feels to be the well-established wishes of the country. (Cheers.)

Mr. DISRAELI responded to the toast "the House of Commons."

I know, my Lord Mayor, that we are living in an age when we hear much of the omnipotence of Parliament, but there are moral limits even to that despotism which it is not possible to pass. Parliament is indeed omnipotent to destroy, but it is not omnipotent to create. There are no ancient institutions, however deeply rooted, which Parliament cannot subvert, but it is not in the power of Parliament to create the magic prestige of prescription; it is not in the power of Parliament to call into existence hereditary influence; it is not in the power of Parliament to invest new establishments with the sympathy, the respect, the reverence which those institutions command which have for a long series of years contributed to the welfare, and above all, to the history of a nation. I trust, my Lord Mayor, that when the Legislature shall have to consider the position and attributes of that immemorial community of which you have the honour to be the chief, our deliberations will be influenced by this feeling. I am sure that it is the true principle which should inspire all Conservative statesmen. I trust that it will animate the councils of this country, and I doubt not that it will have due effect with all those members of the House of Commons in whose names as well as my own, I now offer you our heartfelt thanks for the distinction you have conferred upon us. (Cheers.)

The Marquis of SALISBURY then proposed the health of the Lord Mayor, and the Earl of DERBY that of the Lady Mayores, and after some other toasts the party broke up.

NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, SILCOATES, NEAR WAKEFIELD.

On Thursday, June 19th, the twenty-fifth anniversary of this establishment was held. The examination of the pupils commenced at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the Rev. J. G. Miall, of Bradford, presiding. There was a considerable number of the friends and subscribers to the institution present, including the parents of several of the pupils. The ability displayed by the pupils in the debates and recitations was of a very high order; whilst the amount of knowledge manifested in the higher branches of education showed that the instruction imparted is of a superior character. At the close of the examination, a very interesting incident occurred. One of the senior pupils, after addressing the Chairman, proceeded to read the following address, and presented a beautiful silver salver to the able and excellent principal of the institution, the Rev. Dr. Bowglass:—

Silcoates House, June 19, 1856.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—We your pupils, wish, before our return home, to present to you a token of our cordial appreciation and sincere gratitude for the kindness and affection which you have ever displayed towards us. This piece of plate, though in itself comparatively worthless, we are sure that you will receive as the proof of a regard which the most valuable gift of the kind would but very faintly and unworthily express. You have, dear Sir, by the invariable and ardent interest which you have manifested in all that pertains to our well-being, won our esteem and love, and we wish in the presence of this assembly of the constituents of the institution to bear our united testimony to this in the best way we can. We earnestly pray that your life and labours may be long continued, and that that gracious God, who has so kindly placed us under your care, may crown the remainder of your days with that abundant blessing, which "maketh rich and addeth no sorrow thereto."

Dr. Bowglass said that this manifestation of attachment, and the fact that the number of pupils had been doubled since his residence at Silcoates, was a matter of great gratification. The doctor then paid a high compliment to the boys, remarking that although the number of pupils had doubled, yet his labours had not increased in the same ratio, owing to their general excellence of character and devotion to their studies. He concluded by thanking the pupils for the testimonial presented to him, and by assuring them that to promote their welfare had been, and would be, his great object. The Chairman then distributed a number of books to those boys who had excelled in the various departments, and afterwards delivered a very suitable address. Mr. Miall urged the youths not to forget, in their acquisition of knowledge, to cultivate the most valuable of all requirements, the favour and smile of Heaven.—The examination having terminated, the annual meeting for business commenced. John Crossley, Esq., was called to the chair. Mr. Crossley then expressed his growing attachment to the school, and urged the necessity of increased support to the institution. After referring to the improved education given to the working classes, Mr. Crossley called upon the Rev. T. Scales to read the report. It stated that the health of the pupils during the year had been uniformly good. In addition to the education at Silcoates, several of the pupils had attended a course of lectures on chemistry by the Rev. W. R. Powditch, and, from his happy mode of conveying instruction, considerable progress had been made in the science. Through the munificence of John Crossley, Esq., the library had been augmented with not less than seven hundred volumes, selected

with great care. Mr. Crossley had also nobly offered to pay the salary of an additional master, and it was mainly owing to his generosity that very extensive additions and improvements in the establishment now in progress were commenced. The Rev. P. Cuthbertson, of Cleckheaton, who, along with the Rev. Professor Creak, had conducted the private examination, read a very gratifying report of the progress of the pupils. Resolutions, appointing the officers for the ensuing year, with votes of thanks, were cordially adopted. The following was carried, on the motion of the Rev. J. G. Miall, seconded by the Rev. J. Pridie, in the most enthusiastic manner:—

That the kindness so largely and generously exercised in various ways by John Crossley, Esq., towards this institution, entitles him to the warmest gratitude and cordial thanks of all who are present, and of all the friends of the school;—and while we would lift up our earnest prayers to the God of all grace on his behalf, we would express the hope that others may be led to admire and imitate his excellent example.

Mr. Crossley, in acknowledging the vote, said that he had done nothing but what had given him great pleasure in doing.

PRIZE LIST.

Scripture: 1st. Miall, Bradford.
Greek: 1st. Horbutt, South Seas; Miall, Bradford (equal).
Latin: 1st. J. Wilks, Manchester.
2nd. Senior, Selby.
3rd. Armstrong, Wortley.
4th. Hardie, London.
Mathematics: 1st. J. Cranbrook, New Brighton.
2nd. J. Wilks, Manchester.
3rd. Brewis, Penrith.
4th. S. Cranbrook, New Brighton.
History: 1st. Horbutt, South Seas.
2nd. Armstrong, Wortley.
Geography: 2nd. Beddow, Barnsley.
Arithmetic: Brewis, Penrith.
Mental Arithmetic: 1st. Senior, Selby.
2nd. Armstrong, Wortley.
English Grammar: 1st. R. Wilks, Manchester.
2nd. Beddow, Barnsley.
Diction: 1st. Miall, Bradford.
2nd. Beddow, Barnsley.
Writing: Brewis, Penrith.

WEST OF ENGLAND DISSENTERS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

(From the *Plymouth Journal*.)

The half-yearly examination of the pupils educated in this institution, at Taunton, took place on Tuesday. At seven o'clock in the evening a large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled in the spacious school-room to witness the distribution of prizes.

On entering the room the eye of the visitor was arrested at witnessing the numerous festoons of flowers and evergreens, mingled with flags of various hues. The walls were decorated with handsome specimens of the young gentlemen's skill in drawing. Amongst the gentlemen present we noticed the Rev. Dr. Alliot, the Rev. T. Clark, M.A., head master; Mr. D. Lyell, M.A., classical master; Mr. S. Crampin, English master; Mr. Davidson, mathematical master; Mr. Horsfall, commercial master; the Revs. Messrs. Addiscott, M'Millan, Wills, Poole, Underwood, Jones, Messrs. E. and F. Rossiter, Field, Symes, T. Fisher, Green, Spencer, Weaver, J. Clarke, Raban, Hewett, S. Pollard, Rowe, &c., &c.

The Rev. A. M'MILLAN opened the proceedings by imploring the Divine blessing.

Dr. ALLIOTT presented the following report:—

I have given several days to a very severe examination of the scholars belonging to the West of England Dissenters' Proprietary School.

The examination has comprehended the subjects of study during the last half year, which include the Promethus Vinctus of Eschylus, three books of the Iliad of Homer, the Dialogues of Lucian, Horace, Sallust, Caesar, Eutropius, and the Greek and Latin grammars; also, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, English grammar, logic, history, and geography.

The examination has been for the most part conducted in writing. The questions had reference to the whole of what had been done in the school, and the boys were kept in ignorance of them till they were required, without assistance, to write their replies. Their answers have been carefully read by the examiner.

I am exceedingly pleased with the result. The boys, not merely in one or two instances, but with very few exceptions, have, as a whole, done themselves and the school great credit, and the elder ones have exhibited very superior attainments.

In addition to the examination referred to above, papers have been written in natural philosophy, chemistry, French and German, to which much time and attention have been given; those in natural philosophy and chemistry have been examined by a friend of the college, to whose exertions on its behalf it is greatly indebted, and the remainder by Mr. Clark and the masters.

I need scarcely refer to the *viva voce* examination held this morning. I believe that it was felt by all present to be highly satisfactory. I think the parents and friends have abundant reason to be satisfied with the progress made by the boys, and that we all have cause to congratulate the respected Principal on the very gratifying result.

The Rev. H. ADDISCOTT hoped those friends who were present in the morning would carry away with them what they had heard, and thus promulgate more widely the benefits conferred by the institution.

The Rev. A. M'MILLAN observed that for nearly ten years past it had been his privilege to attend such examinations in the North, and he could not help saying that this was the most satisfactory and best examination he had ever been present at.

The Rev. Mr. JONES, of Bridgwater, bore testimony to the excellence of the examination.

Mr. S. POLLARD did not believe that the capabilities of the pupils had ever before been so much tested, and he felt indebted to Dr. Alliot for the able manner in which he had carried it on. The institution was

deserving the extensive support of Dissenters, for it was a thoroughly good educational establishment, and the terms were exceedingly moderate.

The Rev. Mr. CLARK said that he never distributed any prizes so well deserved. He had observed a steady perseverance during the past half-year, and he felt gratified at the marked improvement in learning. All the pupils knew that he desired them to work well, but not to such an extent as to over-tax their mental capabilities. He had been especially pleased with their general good conduct, and delighted at the good order that had prevailed, and this had been accomplished without the necessity of resorting to corporal punishment. Though the moral character of the pupils had engaged continuous and anxious attention, their spiritual interests had been felt to be of paramount importance. He was grateful to say his labours in this respect had not been without the evident blessing of God.

The following is a list of the prizes:—

1st Greek prize, J. S. Baily, of Stroud; 2nd, G. W. Frowd, of Wotton Bassett.
1st Latin prize, A. Landick, of Okehampton; 2nd, S. Piggis, Dublin; 3rd, G. W. Frowd, of Wotton Bassett; 4th, F. Williams, of North Petherton.
French prize, W. Barnes, of Trowbridge.
German prize, F. B. Kenway, of Neath.
1st Arithmetic prize, S. Whitby, of Yeovil; 2nd, W. Lidstone, of Kingsbridge; 3rd, W. Barnes, of Trowbridge; 4th, J. Davey, of Taunton.
1st Algebra prize, D. Biddle, of Wotton-under-Edge; 2nd, C. Truscott, of St. Austle; 3rd, R. Marshall, of Devonport; 4th, J. Hood, of Yeovil.
Geometry prize, S. March, of Newbury.
Logic prize, W. H. Edwards, of Bristol.
Natural Philosophy and Chemistry prize, F. H. Gervis, of Tiverton.
1st Geography prize, H. Rowe, of Taunton; 2nd, W. B. Graham, of Newport, Monmouth.
History prize, R. T. Leyson, of Neath.
1st Writing prize, T. Musgrave, of Pyrland; 2nd, R. H. Daw, of Plymouth; 3rd, S. Daw, of Plymouth.

CERTIFICATES OF GOOD CONDUCT.

F. H. Gervis, Tiverton; W. Martin, Wadebridge; J. Morcom, Truro; J. L. Hurman, Bridgwater.

CERTIFICATES OF HONOUR ON LEAVING THE ESTABLISHMENT.

J. S. Baily, D. Biddle, S. March, W. H. Edwards, T. Weeks.

Dr. ALLIOTT then delivered a very affectionate and appropriate address to the young gentlemen. Mr. S. POLLARD proposed, and Mr. SPENCER seconded, a vote of thanks to Dr. Alliot, which was carried by acclamation. The Rev. H. ADDISCOTT proposed, the Rev. J. S. UNDERWOOD seconded, and it was carried unanimously, that the best thanks of the meeting were eminently due to Mr. F. Rossiter for his valuable and gratuitous services. The Rev. Mr. POOLE proposed, the Rev. A. M'MILLAN seconded, and Dr. ALLIOTT supported, the best thanks of the meeting to the Rev. Mr. Clark, which being duly responded to, three cheers were given for Dr. Alliot, the Rev. Mr. Clark, and Mr. F. Rossiter, and thus terminated the proceedings.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

A bill has been brought before the Council of State for allowing a pension of 200,000 francs to each of the late King Louis Philippe's daughters or her assigns. The Committee of the Corps Legislatif has unanimously recommended its adoption. A protest against the bill has been published by the Orleans Princes, and is addressed to the members of the Legislative Corps. It is dated from Claremont, and bears the signatures of the Duke de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, and the Duke d'Aumale. That of the Duke de Montpensier does not appear. The Princes take the occasion of the project of law for 600,000f. to be inscribed in the great book of the State in favour of the three Princesses of their family, to state that they would confine themselves to declaring their rejection, so far as they themselves are concerned, of an illusory repatriation, and of a character exclusively pecuniary, but they find in the preamble to that law a word against which they loudly protest, and that word is *bienveillance*.

The Emperor was to leave for Plombières yesterday (Tuesday), and was expected at Nancy that evening, where preparations were making to receive him for the night at the Prefecture. A detachment of the Cent Gardes, and the Emperor's carriages, were sent to Nancy by special train on Thursday last. It is reported that, on leaving Plombières, the Emperor will visit the Castle of Arenenberg, in Switzerland, where he was brought up, and from thence will proceed to a frontier town, where he will meet with Francis Joseph. This is but rumour, but there is no doubt as to the constantly increasing intimacy between the Governments of France and Austria.

About 160,000f. sterling is the whole sum raised in France by subscription for the relief of the sufferers by the floods, which have now quite subsided. In the *Moniteur* the Prefect of the Seine announces that he has received from the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of the City of London the announcement of a third payment of 100,000f., on the account of the subscription opened at London, on behalf of the sufferers by the inundations, and which subscriptions has already exceeded 450,000f. A list of subscribers published by the London Committee appears at length in the *Moniteur*.

The committee on the Regency question is composed of the following gentlemen—Count Portalis, President; M. Ferdinand Barrot, Secretary; President Barthe, Marshal Canrobert, President Delangle, General Count de Flahault, General Marquis d'Hautpoul, General Count d'Ornano, the Marquis de Pastoret, M. Sapey.

The splendid appearance of the harvest in the south of France has dissipated all ideas of scarcity.

The Emperor has addressed the following characteristic letter to M. Ponsard, author of a new piece called "The Bourse," lately produced at the Odéon.

St. Cloud, 15th June, 1856.

Monsieur,—You thought fit, after the first representation of "The Bourse," to escape from the congratulations of the public and myself. The receipt of your play now gives me the opportunity of addressing you, and I do so most willingly; for I was truly pleased to hear you lash, with all the authority of your talent, and combat with the most noble sentiments, the fatal passion of the day. I shall therefore read your piece with as much interest as I saw it played. Persevere, Monsieur (your fresh success invites you to do so), in this path of morality, too rarely, perhaps, followed up in our theatres, and which is yet so worthy of authors who, like yourself, are destined to leave a great reputation behind them. Believe in my sentiments.

NAPOLÉON.

TURKEY.

According to the doubtful reports of the telegraph, the Porte has renounced the promulgation of the Hatti-humayoun, fearing to create fresh disturbances.

The *Presse d'Orient* contains a communicated note from the Turkish Government, warning the public against the false reports continually in circulation.

It would seem that the Christian subjects of the Porte do not love the military service. The *Morning Post* Constantinople correspondent says: "A short time since the heads of the Greek, Armenian, and Jewish communities were summoned to the Porte, and informed that the Sultan had determined to call out a certain number of recruits from the several rayah populations. It was intimated to them that the number of men had been fixed at 16,000 for the Armenians, 13,000 for the Greeks, and a considerable smaller number for the Jews; but that, in the meantime, one half of those numbers would suffice, the other half of the contingent being required in money, at the rate of 40f. per man. This decision has struck dismay into the whole rayah population, who are by its operation threatened with the double contribution of military service and the renewal of the haratch tax in a new shape."

The excavations in the Hippodrome are concluded. The celebrated Serpentine Column has been discovered.

Three regiments of English dragoons are about to leave Constantinople for Athens, in order to re-inforce the army of occupation.

Russia has demanded that Persia shall regularise that part of her frontier which borders on Turkey.

According to the Constantinople correspondent of the *Times*, the internal state of Turkey is not very encouraging: "Arabia is in open revolt against the authority of the Scheriff of Mecca, newly-appointed by the Government, who is blockaded in his residence. In Syria the fermentation still continues, and may from one moment to another lead to an actual outbreak. In Bulgaria arms and ammunition were found in several villages, together with proclamations exciting the Bulgarians to rise, as the moment was favourable to acquire, under the countenance of the Allies, an independent internal administration, like Servia and Wallachia. In Bosnia the son of Kurschid Pasha is as busy as ever. Thus, wherever one looks nothing is seen but confusion and difficulties, which increase every day."

A telegraphic despatch from Trieste states that Redschid Pasha arrived at Alexandria on the 19th, from Constantinople.

THE POLITICAL TRIAL AT NAPLES.

The political trials at Naples have not yet terminated. One of the accused is an Augustin monk, the Padre Ruggiero. In his defence, the General of the Order and some of his brethren came forward to exculpate him. "After one had been examined as to the character and conduct of the Padre, another was summoned before the Court, who, after swearing to tell the truth by placing his hand on his heart, was asked some trivial questions, which he answered so as completely to exculpate Ruggiero. He then exclaimed, 'I have sworn to tell the truth, and may God help me to do so. When the Commissary Campagno came to the monastery, he examined room after room. As to myself, he stripped (unrobed) me, threatened to lash and to imprison me.' 'Do you tell the truth?' said the President. 'I call God to witness that I do—that God who gave me my voice and strength. I must and will speak the truth.' At this moment not the slightest sound could be heard in the court—all were listening with the utmost attention: the Foreign Ministers bent over as if unwilling to lose a single word, and several of the Judges shut their eyes as though willing to conceal any sign of agitation. 'Signor President,' said the Attorney-General, 'may I ask one question? Was not the witness reputed to be mad?' 'Mad!' sneered the monk: 'yes, I had a fever some five years ago.' 'I never heard that he was mad,' said another monk. 'I was informed that he was mad,' said the Attorney-General, 'and that it would be unnecessary to take his deposition,'—notwithstanding that in the very earliest stage of the proceedings a considerable effort had been made to extort some information from him. This man, without the slightest charge being made against him, was imprisoned twelve days. The Superior of the Augustines was then examined. He had known Ruggiero for thirty years. Believed that no suspicious persons frequented his room, and that he had no connexion with any conspiracy. He spoke of threats having been used by the police, and, from his manner appeared to be very indignant at the mode in which the body had been treated. The last witness called was the general of the order—a handsome, deter-

mined-looking man, whose appearance evidently produced a most favourable impression. 'I have thought it my duty, as the general of the body,' said he, 'to come here this day to defend my son. I have known him for many years as a respectable and most useful member. I was astonished at the charges brought against him, and immediately ordered a most searching and secret investigation; but I have found nothing against him. One of the fraternity, after having been examined by Campagno, and deposed against Ruggiero, came to my room, and, throwing himself at my feet, confessed that all he had said was false—that he had been menaced, and feared exile or the Ergastolo.'

After being suspended for some days, the trials were resumed on the 25th. The features of the case did not possess any great interest. Witnesses for the defence were examined, men of high character, who reported most favourably of Antonietta Pace, to whose name, it will be remembered that, in the *atto di accusa*, the Attorney-General had assigned an opprobrious epithet. Amongst other witnesses, Ca. Philangieri, a relative of Prince Satriano, and D. Liborio Romano, spoke very highly of this persecuted member of a most persecuted family. She seems to have used great and legitimate efforts to procure the liberation from the Bagni of Ventre, who was her "fidanzato," and hence much of the animosity and the persecution against her. On a wish being expressed by the defence to send to Lecce for another testimony in her favour, the President tried to overrule it on the ground of the distance, and expense, and inconvenience; and the Attorney-General put an end to the question by renouncing the special charge of immorality against Pace. Another witness, whose examination occupied much time, was a galley slave (political prisoner), from Procida, who was present, accompanied by a soldier. He deposed to having been closely confined on his arrest with a man condemned to death; that on the third day of his arrest the Attorney-General came to him and induced him to sign a deposition, incriminating the prisoners, which deposition he now retracted, as having been taken under the influence of fear. The Attorney-General, however, read a letter from him, in which he spoke of valuable testimony he had given to the Government, adding that if he could not maintain it in court his life was dear to him. It appears that he had been in danger of assassination in the Bagni of Procida, and was in considerable fear.

The agitation is very great in Naples and Sicily. It not only shows itself in placards to this effect—"Viva la Costituzione!" "Concittadini! siamo governati da un Caino, e moriremo come Abele se non ci ribelliamo!"—it also shows itself in acts. On the 26th of the Sanfedisti, the Reactionists were attacked and beaten by the Constitutional party.

In Naples, the discontent has reached the mass of the *employés*, and the people are said to be "prepared for any change, and ready to take the Grand Turk himself."

Cardinal Cosenza, Archbishop of Capua, and Cardinal Priario Sforza, Archbishop of Naples, have both waited on the King to induce him to be more merciful in his political prosecutions, but in vain. Another prelate, the Bishop of Lecce, has been brought into Naples under an escort, accused of a plot against the State, by the Commissary of Police, Cioffi. Brought before the King he was liberated, as he showed his only crime was stating, what he knew to be the fact, that all those people now suffering punishment accused by Cioffi were entirely innocent. The bishop was set at liberty, and the Commissary of Police retains his position.

ITALY.

A letter from Geneva, of the 27th, says: "Radetzky has caused the fortress of Piacenza to be supplied with provisions and furnished with improved artillery. It is therefore an object with him to keep General Crenneville, with the regiments under his command, at Parma, in order that, in the event of hostilities, he may have a *point d'appui* beyond the Po. Accordingly, Count Thun has been sent to Parma to reconcile the Regent and General Crenneville. In this, however, he has not succeeded. The coolness between the archducal Government and its Austrian protectors still exists. An expectation prevails that on the birthday of the little Duke Robert—which falls on the 9th July—his mother will raise the state of siege. In Lombardy everything has the appearance of preparation for war. The Field-Marshal has recalled Ginzay, the commander of the cavalry, who had obtained a furlough with a view to take the waters at Carlsbad."

There is some dismay at Rome. The presence of Garibaldi in the Italian waters has disturbed the slumbers of the Vatican. Garibaldi has purchased a small islet off the coast of Sardinia; it is entirely in a state of nature, and he is reclaiming it. The Italian Robinson Crusoe makes occasional voyages from Nice to his tiny dominions, and Antonelli and Pio IX. are dismayed at the thoughts of the bold rover ploughing the Tyrrhenian Sea.

The enthusiasm in the Piedmontese army has been raised to the highest pitch through the Sardinian Loan, proposed and carried by Lord Palmerston.

The official *Milan Gazette* contains a correspondence from Parma, according to which the Duchy is perfectly tranquil. Cases will be tried by the ordinary tribunals. The *Gazette* further says that the state of siege will probably soon be raised.

M. Manin (in a letter to the *Daily News*) explains his project for the revolution of Naples without the aid of *émeutes* or assassination. He says there are some very good laws in Naples, and one of them is this—that the Government cannot levy taxes which are not sanctioned by the Chambers. Let there be no

violence, he continues, but a calm and legal resistance to these taxes. He proposes that the tax-payers in the Two Sicilies should stop the supplies, and this will "sweep away the reigning dynasty."

AMERICA.

Advices from New York come down to the 19th ult. Beyond what relates to electioneering, there is little of news. The friends of Mr. Buchanan are using strenuous exertions towards ensuring his success. The other political parties are no less earnest in support of their candidates. The well-known Colonel Fremont was likely to be nominated as Republican candidate for the presidency. Colonel Fremont expresses his sentiments thus: "I heartily concur in all movements which have for their object to repair mischiefs arising from the violation of good faith in the repeal of the Missouri compromise. I am opposed to slavery, both in the abstract and upon principle, sustained and made habitual by long-settled convictions; while I feel inflexible in the belief that it ought not to be interfered with where it exists under the shield of State sovereignty, I am inflexibly opposed to its extension on this continent beyond its present limits." The Anti-Fillmore American Convention at New York had chosen a Mr. Banks, jun., Massachusetts, as their candidate for the Presidency, and Mr. W. F. Johnston, of Pennsylvania, for the Vice-Presidency. During the proceedings, the entire New Jersey delegation, with a few other persons, quitted the Convention, on the ground that it was becoming too decided in its partiality to slavery extension. They started a separate convention, and nominated Robert F. Stockton, of New Jersey, and Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina, as their candidates.

The New York papers generally are silent on the difficulties between England and America. The intelligence by the *Arabia* and *Erebus* was anxiously looked for. The *Herald* describes the speech of Lord Clarendon, in the House of Lords, in the debate on American affairs, which grew out of the motion of Lord Elgin for the production of papers relative to the despatch of troops to the British North American provinces, as "interesting and highly significant."

The advices from Kansas show that the rebellion in that district is gradually extending itself. Despatches from a reliable source, which had reached New York, state that two free-state towns (Ossawatimie and Palmyra) have been sacked by a pro-slavery mob: the most gross and unwarrantable excesses have been committed. Great numbers of Missourians were crossing into the territory, and committing depredations in every direction, without any effort on the part of Governor Shannon to stay them—one party having come under his observation without any comment. Colonel Sumner had succeeded in preventing the expected battle at last advices, but could not disperse the belligerents. The investigating committee continued their labours, the testimony taken by them being of the most important character, and proving conclusively the illegality of a great majority of the votes cast at the election of the territorial legislature. A telegraphic despatch, published in the *Boston Advertiser*, of the 17th, gives a melancholy account of the state of affairs in Kansas, and reports that there is fighting in all the inhabitable parts of the territory. It also reports that a very large body of men in Missouri are preparing for a descent upon Kansas determined to drive out the free-state men at all hazards. They expect little or no resistance, but if Colonel Sumner interferes they will drive him from the territory.

The latest advices from Nicaragua, *vid* New Orleans, represent General Walker as in the same position. Nothing about fighting, but much sickness among his troops. There was a rumour that a revolution had broken out in Costa Rica. A very disastrous inundation had occurred at Jacmel.

We have intelligence of the loss of the ship *Palas*, Captain Spillane, from Cork for Quebec, with 120 passengers. She sighted the coast of Cape Breton on the morning of the 30th May, and in the afternoon it was discovered that the compasses varied from one another, and the course of the vessel was then shaped between Cape North and St. Paul's. At ten p.m., she struck on the breakers of St. Paul's and bilged, the sea washing over her. The passengers became panic-stricken, and rushed into the boats, which sank almost immediately. Seventy-two persons were drowned. In the morning, the superintendent of the island sent off boats and rescued the remaining passengers. A vessel had left to convey them to Quebec.

An explosion had taken place on board the Grand Trunk Railway ferryboat at Canada, by which eleven persons were killed, forty wounded and scalded, and a large number missing. The captain was thrown into the air, and alighted on his feet at a wharf situated about 150 yards distance. There were little hopes of his recovery.

We have accounts from Utah to the 22nd of April. Everything in the valley of the Great Salt Lake denoted an unusually prosperous season. The Hon. George A. Smith was on his way to Washington with the constitution of the new State of Deseret. A large immigration was expected this summer, and extensive preparations had been made for its reception.

Advices from Mexico state that the struggle in the Assembly, against the Government of Comonfort, had terminated in favour of the latter. General Alvarez had resigned his seat, and retired from the city in disgust. The Spanish Minister had reached the city of Mexico, but had not been recognised, and would not be recognised, it was said, while the Spanish fleet maintained its threatening attitude in the harbour of Vera Cruz. As the English steamer left Vera Cruz, several Spanish war vessels were entering the offing.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The great commercial project of a canal across the Isthmus of Suez advances a stage, by an international commission having decided upon the exact route. This commission has adopted the principle of a direct communication between Suez and the Mediterranean.

The *Opinions* of Turin states that a subscription has been opened in Tuscany for the execution of a bust of Count de Cavour, by the eminent sculptor Vela.

In a beautiful little valley, near Stockholm, a most remarkable stone, covered with Runic characters, and of considerable dimensions, has been discovered. The inscription is complete, and the ornaments are well executed. Its site, it is presumed, implies facts of more than ordinary importance.—*Athenæum*.

An imperial decree of the 16th announces the revision of the Russian tariff of 1850. The duties on coffee imported by sea are reduced as much as 70 copecks the poud (about 40lb).

A letter from Baden, of the 26th, says: "The Count de Montalembert has arrived here from Paris. Our readers are aware that the Duchess of Orleans resides here with her sons."

Amongst the Polish refugees resident in Paris, only about forty have availed themselves of the late "amnesty." Prince Czartoryski and the aristocratic party protest against the conditions, as detracting from the value of the pardon. In fact, the language of the Emperor of Russia has rather excited indignation than a spirit of reconciliation amongst the majority of the Poles, not only in Paris, but elsewhere.

King Otto arrived in Vienna on Wednesday evening. He is accompanied by the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs. Amongst the objects of his visit to the various European Courts is the settlement of the succession to the throne, as well as the general difficulties of the country.

The Melbourne people have been a good deal scandalised by the discovery that 29,133*l.* has been spent in "altering and repairing" the Governor's residence at Toorak—a country mansion held on a five years' lease! Some of the items seem monstrous even for a gold country—450*l.* for poultry-houses, and 181*l.* for repairing pigsties.

Topazes and corundum pyrites have been found in Victoria. The pyrites contain 10 per cent of gold; a Frenchman has offered for a Government reward of 1,000*l.* to point out a locality where the mineral can be obtained in thousands of tons.

Shippers have found a way of getting over the Victoria Chinese Act—they land the Celestials at Adelaide, whence they go overland to the Digging.

It is said that Nicolaieff is to be made the headquarters of an extensive mercantile steam navigation, like the "Austrian Lloyd's."

Intelligence from St. Petersburg states that a flotilla will shortly leave Cronstadt for the Amoor.

A letter from Florence, in the *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa of the 23rd, states that a conspiracy to murder M. Balasseroni, the Minister, has been discovered in that capital, and that numerous arrests have been made in consequence.

LYNCH LAW IN CALIFORNIA.

The news from California is very serious. Mr. James King, editor of the *San Francisco Bulletin*, having unsparingly condemned gambling, a conspiracy was organised to assassinate him. On the 14th of May, a Mr. P. P. Casey met King in the public streets, and deliberately shot him. The assassin was taken to gaol by his own friends to prevent lynching, and the prison was guarded by the police. But the people organised themselves into military companies, and on the 19th of May proceeded to the gaol for the purpose of seizing Casey. The sheriff, and other officers, dared make no resistance to such an imposing force, which numbered some 2,000 rifles besides field artillery. Casey and Cora, the murderers of the late United States Marshal Richardson, were consequently given up, and the two wretched beings were carried to the rooms of the Executive Committee, whence it was generally believed they would go out to execution. The whole proceedings of the people are described as being solemn and orderly in the extreme. An Executive Committee has been in session night and day trying the prisoners, and it is said that, after they have been disposed of, all the gamblers in San Francisco will be driven from the city. The press of San Francisco, with the exception of the *Herald*, believe that a thorough renovation will be effected.

WILLIAM PALMER AND THE CHAPLAIN.

The following paragraph appears in the *Observer*:—"At the ordinary meeting of the visiting justices of Stafford gaol, on Thursday, the Rev. Mr. Goodacre, the chaplain of the prison, presented a report respecting his interview with the late convict, William Palmer. The report is made up of extracts from the diary of the reverend gentleman. No order has been given respecting the publishing of it. We understand that the chaplain found Palmer not unfrequently suffering intense mental agony. He was particularly so on the Thursday morning previous to his execution. The reverend gentleman gave him the best advice he could, showing the distinction between private sins and public crimes, and pointed out that the latter demanded a confession before man. Palmer seemed to feel the force of the chaplain's remarks, and made use of the remarkable words:—'If it is necessary for my soul's sake to confess this murder, I ought also to confess the others,' adding, after a short pause, 'I mean my wife and my brother.' He then threw himself on the pallet in the cell, and

buried his face in the clothes. The chaplain proceeded to ask him whether he was guilty of the murder of his wife? Palmer made no reply. The rev. gentleman then asked him whether he was guilty of the murder of his brother? A significant silence again betokened the prisoner's guilt; and when the chaplain could not forbear uttering the ejaculatory prayer, 'The Lord have mercy on you!' he responded with a deep sigh. He shortly afterwards somewhat rallied, and evidently calling to mind what had passed, observed to the chaplain that he must not take advantage of what he had said, for he had neither denied or admitted his guilt. An application has been made to the chaplain for permission to publish the report or some of the extracts."

We (*Daily News*) believe it may be stated in the most positive manner that the prisoner made other admissions of a still stronger character, but the authorities of the gaol do not feel justified in allowing them to be made public without the sanction of the visiting justices.

The interest taken in this remarkable case appears to have very far from subsided in the neighbourhood where the crime was committed. A number of strangers almost daily visit Rugeley and the late residence of the prisoner—that of his mother, and the grave of poor Cook, are the chief objects of attention. Two yew-trees mark the spot where lie the mouldering remains of the murdered man, and they have been so stripped of their branches by curious visitors, that the parish officers have issued a notice that legal proceedings will be taken against any person detected in committing damage.

The *Observer* states that the twelve tradesmen who formed Palmer's jury have memorialised the Lords of the Treasury for some compensation being allowed them for the loss they sustained in being kept away from their respective businesses during the protracted trial of Palmer at the Central Criminal Court.

Court, Personal, and Official News.

A levée was held on Wednesday, at St. James's Palace, which was numerously attended. A number of addresses congratulating Her Majesty on the restoration of peace were presented by deputations from many municipalities. The Queen attended a ball at Grosvenor House on Thursday. Her Majesty danced with Earl Grosvenor, and Prince Albert with one of the daughters of the Marquis of Westminster. On Friday, the Queen, Prince, and Prince Frederick William of Prussia went to the Lyceum to hear Madame Ristori.

Prince Frederick took leave of the Queen and Prince Albert, on Saturday, on his return to Prussia. Later in the afternoon Prince Oscar of Sweden visited and took leave of Prince Frederick William at Buckingham Palace. The Prince and his suite travelled to Dover, and went on board the Belgian packet for Ostend.

On Monday, the Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, visited the Duchess of Gloucester at Gloucester House. The Prince Consort went to Hyde-park in the morning, and was present at a field-day of the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards. Her Majesty had a dinner party in the evening. The company included the Duchess of Kent, the Earl of Harrowby, the Austrian Minister and the Countess d'Appony, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, Baroness de Speth, Lord and Lady Rokeby, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Right Hon. Sir Benjamin and Lady Hall, Right Hon. Edward Horsman, and Colonel Ridley (Grenadier Guards).

The Princess Royal is suffering from the effects of a serious accident that occurred to her Royal Highness on Tuesday last, the consequences of which might have been fatal. Her Royal Highness was engaged in her boudoir about midday on Tuesday, and was lighting a wax taper, when a spark ignited a light gauze sleeve worn by the Princess. The flame spread with rapidity, and in an instant a small portion of the upper part of the dress was in a blaze. The Princess manifested extraordinary presence of mind under the circumstances, and by great exertion contrived to extinguish the flame before it had communicated with the body of her dress. Her Royal Highness was severely burnt about the arm, but, in other respects, she has suffered no injury. Her Royal Highness was unable to accompany the Queen to Grosvenor House on Thursday evening. On Friday, in answer to the inquiries of the diplomatic corps and the nobility at Buckingham Palace after the Princess Royal, the following account of her Royal Highness's state was given: "The Princess Royal's arm, which was severely burnt a few days ago by her dress having caught fire, is much easier, and her Royal Highness is able to go out in the garden."

We (*Dublin Express*) believe we are correct in stating that there is every probability of Her Majesty visiting Ireland at the latter end of August next. The occasion of the intended Royal visit, so far as we can learn, is a desire on the part of Her Majesty to take leave of the Irish militia, prior to its disembodiment, in a grand military spectacle, on a scale surpassing anything that has yet been attempted in this country.

The Grand-Duke and Duchess of Oldenburg have arrived in this country and are sojourning in the Isle of Wight.

The new Act of Parliament regarding crossed cheques is now in force: a cheque crossed with a banker's name is payable only to or through some banker.

In consequence of an urgent demand for more civil servants from the Government of India, the competi-

tion candidates who last year successfully passed their initial examination are to be despatched to India without being subjected to the final test. Of these fifteen are to proceed to Bengal, and five to Bombay.

The Hon. Julian Fane has received the appointment of Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg.

We are sorry to learn that Lord St. Leonard's has been confined to his room for the last ten days by a severe accident to his left foot, on his way to the House of Lords. He is progressing favourably, but will not be able to leave the house for some time.—*Times*.

Mr. Bright, M.P., is now in Sutherlandshire. His health, though improved, is still delicate and uncertain; and, acting on the advice of his physicians, he refrains as much as possible from reading and writing. The Earl of Ellesmere, it is said, has offered his lodge, at Lairg, for the accommodation of Mr. Bright.

Among the passengers by the *Tagus*, which arrived at Southampton on Tuesday night, was the notorious French Red Republican, M. Barbès. More than half his life has been spent in prison or exile for political offences. He was sentenced to death in Louis Philippe's time, and his life was spared at the intercession of the daughter of that Monarch. This became known when the private letters of Louis Philippe and his family were published by the Provisional Government.

Miscellaneous News.

The Corporation of the City of London, on Thursday, subscribed 500*l.* to the French inundation fund.

Master Murphy has issued a notice making the call of 40*l.* a share a peremptory call on the shareholders of the Tipperary Bank, and setting forth the names of the shareholders on whom the call is made. Those shareholders are thirty-nine in number.

At the Court of Common Council, on Thursday, it was resolved to present the freedom of the City of London to General Williams of Kara, and to accompany the honour with a sword of the value of one hundred guineas.

On the 5th inst., Thomas Paton was in company with a younger brother, taking charge of a cow on the moor near Annan. Two older boys joined them, and a quarrel ensued, during which Thomas Paton was pushed or fell among some sharp thorns. One of the thorns pierced the foot of the unfortunate youth, causing lock-jaw.

The handloom weavers of Paisley have presented Madame Kossuth with a plaid, as a mark of their respect and sympathy for her husband. Madame Kossuth said that having a very imperfect command of the English language, she was unable to express what she felt. She thanked the weavers of Paisley for their handsome gift.

It will take a fleet of seven or eight steamers to convey the Australian mails between Southampton and Melbourne, the distance *via* Galle being 11,100 miles. The price to be paid for the conveyance of the mails amounts to nearly 14*s.* per mile. It will take three steamers to convey the Australian mails between Southampton and Alexandria.

The accounts which reach us from all parts of Ireland are cheering in the extreme. The wheat promises to be a fine and productive crop—the leaf is large, bespeaking a full yield, and where the ear is already shot it is long and heavy. We do not hear a single rumour of the disease in the potatoes, and hope that it has entirely left us this year.—*Dublin Evening Post*.

The case of Bernardo Henriquez, who was sentenced to death at the last session of the Central Criminal Court for the murder of a foreign seaman in a sailor's lodging-house in Wellclose-square, has been under the consideration of the Secretary of State, and we understand that, in compliance with the recommendation of Mr. Justice Coleridge, before whom the prisoner was tried, Her Majesty has been pleased to commute the capital sentence to transportation.

Adolphe Koste, a German, twenty-three years of age, employed in the sugar refinery of Mr. H. Nibbs Browne, was doing his usual work on Saturday morning, when he was sent to fetch some beer from the cellar. As he did not return to his work he was sought for and found on his bed nearly senseless. Mr. Bore, the medical gentleman to the firm, was immediately sent for, but life was extinct before anything could be administered. It is supposed that he drank some of the beer while in a great heat, and that this was the cause of his death.

The Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes held its anniversary on Monday, at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury. The committee, according to the report, in their recent endeavours to make fit for human dwelling-houses in the courts, lanes, and alleys of London, had been making experiments in Wild-court, Drury-lane, Clark's-building, St. Giles's, and Tyndall's-buildings, Gray's-inn-lane, which they had so thoroughly cleansed and purified that only thirteen deaths in the year had occurred in 195 families, and 1,417 people.

The prisoner William Brown, charged with the murder of Edward Woodcock, and his grandson, James Woodcock, at the Thorpe-tollgate, near Melton Mowbray, was brought up for examination, on Thursday, before the magistrates at the Corn Exchange. The witnesses who had previously been examined upon the coroner's inquest, again gave their evidence, and other witnesses were called, who deposed that the "bull-dog" pistol found beside the murdered old man

was similar in every respect to the one which the prisoner had while at his brother's house in Bedford-street, Leicester, a fortnight previous to the commission of this murder, and which he described as being an instrument with which he should "protect" himself and his brother's wife, with whom he had run away, and with which he also threatened to shoot the first man who "molested" her. Very little additional evidence was elicited. The prisoner manifested the utmost indifference at the charge, and maintained his self-possession, examining the witnesses most cleverly.

On Friday afternoon, a public meeting of merchants, citizens, and bankers, of London, friends and political admirers of the late Joseph Hume, was held at the Mansion House, in order to consider the best means of raising a permanent memorial to that departed statesman. The Lord Mayor presided, and amongst those present were noticed Earl Fortescue, Mr. Tite, M.P., Sir J. Duke, M.P., Mr. Ewart, M.P., Mr. Williams, M.P., Mr. Hadfield, M.P., Mr. Wilcox, M.P., Mr. Forster, M.P., and several other influential persons. The following resolutions were adopted:—

That the disinterested services of Mr. Hume for above forty years in the House of Commons—his successful efforts to check the waste of public money, his constant support of all measures conducive to the spread of moral and intellectual improvement, and his unvarying advocacy of constitutional liberty, claimed a lasting record of the gratitude of his countrymen.

That a City subscription-list be now opened in aid of the national subscription for the erection of some memorial in honour of Mr. Hume, not to exceed 10*l.* from individual subscribers.

A long list of subscribers was announced, including the names of Mr. Raikes Currie, M.P., Baron Rothschild, M.P., the Lord Mayor, Mr. W. J. Hall, Mr. Wilcox, M.P., Mr. Forster, M.P., Mr. J. Dillon, Mr. Tite, M.P., Mr. Keeling, Mr. T. Dakin, Mr. H. J. Prescott, Mr. J. J. Mechi, Mr. Keats, Mr. Anderton, &c.

Literature.

Syria, and the Syrians; or, Turkey in the Dependencies. By GREGORY M. WORTABET. Two Vols. London: James Madden.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Wortabet travels over old and well-known ground, he has managed to give a freshness and variety to his sketches of Syria and the Syrians, which make his work pleasantly acceptable even to those who have read most, and have most intimate knowledge, of life and affairs in the East. The author is himself a Syrian, and appears to have been brought up under the care of some of the American missionaries in his native land. Immediately after leaving school, he made a tour of those scenes which Christianity has rendered imperishably interesting. Subsequently, he travelled for several years in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America; and then he revisited his country, and came to the observation of its social condition and necessities, in the light of the knowledge and experience gained amidst the differing modes of life and culture of other lands. His object in these volumes is "to arouse a deeper interest in Syria, physically, morally, and politically, and to awaken the slumbering sympathies of the British public, for a people whom it is their duty as Christians to endeavour to elevate, and their interest as a nation, who have a large empire in India to contend for, to protect and support." When we say that Mr. Wortabet is a thoroughly intelligent, well-informed, and Christian man, it will be anticipated that a work written with such advantages as he has possessed, and from the point of view of a native Syrian, has peculiar claims on the public, by its novelty of interest and fullness of information. And, indeed, though almost tired of books on Palestine, we have read these volumes with unusual pleasure, and with no little surprise at the amount of new impressions the author succeeds in giving to his reader's mind. The chief fault of the book is the unnecessary extent to which Mr. Wortabet has worked up the materials of others with his own; which, even if suggested by his modesty, or by his desire of completeness, frequently injures the effect of his own narrative, and nearly becomes wearisome. The strength of the book, on the other hand, is in its pictures of society, manners, and customs, as drawn from the nearer view, and influenced by the closer sympathy, which a native has so much more than a European. But while amused and instructed by these features of the work, no person should pass by its graver portions relative to the political affairs of Syria, and the evils of the Turkish rule in its provinces. We know not whether Mr. Wortabet is altogether to be relied on in his *opinions* about remedies; but there is every reason for crediting his *facts*, as to the causes of complaint against the Turkish Government; and he makes it evident, that unless considerable modifications of the administration of affairs in Syria take place, it is hardly to be wished that the late war should prove to have perpetuated and strengthened Turkish supremacy in the Syrian dependencies.

We could follow Mr. Wortabet throughout his whole book, and find in every chapter some pleasant bits of incident or description for extract; but our selection must necessarily be very limited. At the very beginning is a suggestive contrast of the

ETIQUETTE OF THE EAST AND THE WEST.

"On landing [at Mersina, the port of Tarsoos], our good captain led us through heaps of mud and amid

droves of camels, donkeys, and mules, to the house of the French consul. A dirty and broken staircase admitted us to a frame house erected on the terrace of some large granary. This we were told was that dignitary's house. On the top of the staircase, we were met by that worthy himself, a tall, sickly-looking man, who bowed us into a saloon furnished in European-Oriental style, divans and chairs, books and pipes lay side by side; a picture of 'Napoleon the Third, by the grace of God and will of the people, Emperor of the French,' graced one of the walls. He received us kindly and politely, ordered for us sherbet, coffee, pipes, and narghees in a truly Oriental style. . . . Whilst there an incident occurred which caused us great merriment. On entering a house in the East it is customary to offer you a cup of coffee, but, much as you may like it, it is not considered fashionable to ask for a second edition of it. Poor Mitchell, not knowing this, and liking the coffee, said he 'would take another cup.' This unusual request raised a momentary smile to the lips of the company present. The boy gave it to him; drinking this, he again, for the third time, handed his cup to be replenished, when the smiles gave place to an immoderate burst of laughter. On being told the cause, he was much amused at the difference in the customs of the East and West, and joined in the laugh at his own expense."

Gentlemen who smoke, and who indulge themselves in the costly *Lattakia*, probably do not know so much of the native place of their luxury as the following few words tell; and may be glad to hear of

LATTAKIA AND ITS TOBACCO.

"The view of Lattakia from the sea is exceedingly beautiful, being built on several hills, amidst which gardens of green luxuriance fill up a pleasant picture. The town is divided into two portions, the city and the harbour, which are about ten minutes' walk from each other. In the city there are some ancient remains. The harbour has a lighthouse, lit for and at the expense of the French agency. It is only lit on those nights when the steamer is expected. The commerce is mainly with Egypt, to which it exports a great deal of tobacco, the genuine *Abu rih*, and from which it exports rice and other Egyptian commodities. Much as the Lattakia tobacco is prized in the West, the Easterns think that *Djebail* tobacco (a town a little to the north of Bayroot) is by far the most superior; at any rate it is dearer than the *Abu rih*."

Mr. Wortabet gives a most glowing description of Bayroot, the "happy home of his youth;" and, on the testimony of other travellers, Bayroot deserves his enthusiasm. But here, as elsewhere, the reader has to make allowances for the Eastern temperament of the author, or he might condemn his ecstasies as sentimental extravagance. To us, however, the overflow of the warm national feeling of the writer is agreeable, sometimes refreshing, as compared with the self-conscious, dignified restraint of the professed writer. One of the most hopeful signs of the future of Syria is to be found in the progress Bayroot has made during the last twenty years; and it is there that one may observe the most singular, and truly predictive, combinations of

ORIENTALISM AND EUROPEANISM.

"When the traveller remembers that he is in a Turkish city, making all necessary abatements for European cleanliness, he will be pleased to remark that Bayroot is cleaner in its aspect than many cities of the East; nor is this all—its whole atmosphere astonishes him. Its shops and stores are well provided from the factories of Europe and America. The produce of the Indies he finds in almost every street. Suspended on a rope from the verandahs of the various shops, he will see exposed for sale New England drills, Manchester greys, Scotch zebraws, French silks, Swiss handkerchiefs, &c., and all bearing the stamps of the various factories where they are manufactured. . . . A European air of business runs throughout; and when the traveller takes into consideration the many natives he will meet who speak his tongue fluently, he begins to feel himself at home, and almost regrets that his search for Orientalism has been in vain, and that Bayroot is only a second edition of his native place. . . . But I despair of giving the tourist an idea, however faint, of the improvements herein wrought; he ought to have been in Bayroot a quarter of a century ago, and seen the complete air of listless Orientalism, to comprehend what I mean now. In one word, should he ever visit Nazareth or Nablous, I would say there is Bayroot twenty years ago. . . . But what arrests his attention most is to see the European air combined with an Oriental atmosphere. Behind yonder silks, greys, and handkerchiefs of European manufacture, an Oriental may be seen, sitting tailor-fashion, smoking his long *chibouk*, or drawing at his nargheel. The pipe and coffee are still as much the appendages of the office and the shop as they are thought necessary to the comforts of a house. An air of Orientalism mixes itself strangely with all that they do. See the Syro-Europeanised counting-house, with all that makes a merchant's office in the West—the desk, the chairs, the letter press, the cheque-book, ledger, safe, bookkeeper, and other clerks; and then see the sale: A shopkeeper comes to buy a bale of goods from the merchant; he is accompanied by a broker. The merchant, understanding the object of their visit, invites them with all the compliments of the East to be seated, and despatches his servant to fetch them pipes and coffee from a neighbouring café (these are found in every street). See the broker now approach the merchant and whisper to him—they whisper—their faces serving as an index to what is going on between them. The broker now returns to the shopkeeper, and whispers to him, as he did to the merchant; he goes and comes between them till he has brought them near to each other's mark. All this time not an audible voice is uttered, and looking upon the merchant and the shopkeeper, you would suppose they were bent upon out-smoking each other. Having come near to the point, the broker drags the shopkeeper to the merchant, and *volens volens*, links their hands in each other's grasp; he, at the same time, holding their hands within his own, lest they should be separated, in which case the

sale is supposed not to be legal. He now calls upon the merchant to make the sale, or, as in the Arabic, 'to make the sale a blessing to the purchaser, at twenty piastres the piece.' 'No!' grunts the merchant. He wants twenty-one piastres, and draws his hand back in token that he will not sell at that price. The ever-ready broker joins them again, whispers something to both, and finally screams aloud, 'Cut the difference and let the price be twenty piastres and a half.' This being agreed to, the broker again calls upon the merchant to make the sale. This he does in this wise: while the hands of merchant and shopkeeper are grasped the broker utters the finale, '*Ala una*;' here he stops to breathe. '*ALA DUB*;' here he coughs. '*ALA TRE*;' here he stops, and the sale is made by a silent but hearty shake of the hand."

At Hasbaya, Mr. Wortabet found himself in the home of his family; and he gives us pleasing pictures of domestic life and manners, including the formalities, festivities, and excitements of two marriages. The vivid pictures of the ceremony of marriage—that most brilliant event in the life of the East—are amongst the best things in the book; but, as they are too long for us, we must be content with letting our readers see

HOW SYRIANS PAY AND RECEIVE VISITS.

"As soon as it was known that I had reached the village, the people *en masse*, from the prince to the peasant, came to call upon me. This is a universal custom in Syria. When a family receives an absent member, though he may not be known to the people, as was the case with me, yet for the sake of the family who reside among them, it is customary for the neighbours to come personally and congratulate them on the safe arrival of the absentee; each bringing with him a gift according to his ability: some brought a score of eggs, and others brought half-a-dozen fowls; one sent in a loaf of sugar; and another a parcel of coffee, and so on. This custom is a pleasant, simple-hearted way of expressing their cordial feeling in welcoming the absentee, and thus the joy of his arrival is not limited to his friends, but in a sense becomes universal, and he seems for the time, the guest of the whole place. After the general run of visitors has ceased, it is customary to return the visits of these people, taking them according to their rank and station. . . . The topics of conversation were essentially the same with all parties: first of all they saluted me, and then congratulated my friends on my arrival. There are no such things as introductions in this country: every one comes in and talks with you. After preliminary salutations, the topics of conversation generally turned on the war. It was fortunate for me that I had a number of newspapers, among which were many of the *Illustrated London News* and *Punch*. The pictures in the former paper they relished exceedingly; the battle-fields of Alma and Inkermann, the ships of war, and the portraits of the various commanders. It was with no small difficulty that I could make them appreciate the trite [*sic*] jokes of *Punch*; but when once they understood them, they laughed immoderately. Of all things that interested them most was the newspaper system of England. I told them how every Englishman reads the papers every morning, and knows exactly how the world is going on. This fact, though it may appear common-place to Englishmen, is a strange one when told to people whose only chance of hearing news is by rumour, and these few and far between, and often untruthful or exaggerated, or perhaps unfounded."

Mr. Wortabet's second volume is occupied chiefly with the Scripture localities and their associations. He furnishes many interesting illustrations of Scripture statements, and of modes of life and customs to which references are made by the sacred authors. He also has something to say on the subject of Romanism and Protestantism in Syria, which we earnestly commend to the attention of those interested in Christian efforts for the land which is consecrated to us by the footsteps of our blessed Lord and his Apostles.

We are sorry to part with the work without more fully illustrating its contents; but we heartily testify to the real worth and exceeding pleasantness of Mr. Wortabet's picturesque and suggestive pages.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Ralph Wardlaw, D.D. By W. L. ALEXANDER, D.D. Second Edition. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.

THE first edition of this life of the late Dr. Wardlaw was not sent to us for review; and it has now circulated so extensively, and has been so generally noticed in periodicals, that nothing remains for us but to announce the appearance of a second edition within some two months of the first publication.

Dr. Wardlaw was better entitled, on the grounds of character, position as a public man, and eminence as a writer, to such a biographical memorial as this, than any of his contemporaries amongst Dissenters, save the late Dr. Pye Smith. Dr. Alexander has done full justice to the claims of his subject; and has made excellent use of the materials at his disposal. In the absence of any diary or journal, and having to depend on the fragmentary information communicated by friends, it was not easy to give continuity of interest and completeness to this biography. Dr. Alexander—noticing briefly, yet carefully, the features and facts of the outer life,—has devoted his energies to the production of a picture of the inner life, the character, and habits, and opinions of Dr. Wardlaw:—in fact, has, as he says, given "the history of his mental efforts, whether from the pulpit or the press." Such was the only possible biography of a man whose life was destitute of remarkable incidents, who kept no record of his own experiences and labours, and who was

constantly absorbed in the duties of a pastor, theological professor, and voluminous writer. Dr. Alexander has all that sympathy with his subject which is essential to successful biographical portraiture; yet, in the several places in which he gives some account of Dr. Wardlaw's literary productions, he uses his freedom in criticising their opinions and their worth. A great deal of the matter thus introduced belongs to the most valuable contents of the volume; while, on the other hand, some of the matters personal to Dr. Wardlaw are trivial and unillustrative of his character, and others, unconsciously, but transparently enough, too flattering in their representations.

It was impossible for the biographer altogether to avoid the subject of the collision between Dr. Wardlaw and his co-pastor, a few years before his death. But we regret that the painful affair is so far re-opened, as to make it necessary for any one not wholly agreeing with the decision here pronounced, to express—as we feel bound in honesty for ourselves to express—the opinion, that the goodness and truth were not all on one side in that controversy—and that, without implying censure of Dr. Wardlaw therein, or undertaking to approve what was done on the other side, it is utterly impossible to believe in the justice of the imputations, or to join in the sweeping and unsparing condemnations, uttered by Dr. Alexander.

St. Paul and his Localities, in their Past and Present Condition. By JOHN ALTON, D.D., author of "Lands of Messiah, Mahomet, and the Pope." London: A. Hall and Co.

THE author of this volume remarks, that he is aware there are "plenty of able lives of St. Paul," but that there is "one desideratum wanting!" It is his own present object to give an accurate description of the places Paul visited and preached at, "in their past condition, as taken from history and the classics, and also in their present state, as actually seen by the writer."—and it is added: "To give unction to the work and to make it complete, the Life of the Apostle will also be given—the doctrines he advocated will be stated and explained—and the duties he enforced will be affectionately urged,—all within one volume similar to that of 'The Lands of the Messiah, Mahomet, and the Pope.'" Let it be granted that the idea of the work is a good one—the life and travels of Paul, with geographical commentaries on the ancient and modern condition of the localities he visited in the publication of the Gospel,—yet the manner in which it is put forward in the Preface does not excite much confidence in what is to follow: and we are sorry to say, that the work is not only very imperfect in a literary point of view, but deficient in good judgment and in accuracy of information. Dr. Alton has a large share of book-knowledge, and still more of the knowledge derived from personal observation, which his subject demands—but the simple-mindedness, enthusiasm, and easy carelessness of his former work, sometimes here subside into a positive silliness, a superstitious observance of traditional statements, and an indolent looseness of manner and confusion of matter which are to be both regretted and deprecated. There is a great deal of information in the book, and it is often truly interesting; but the information is given without any discrimination of its appropriateness and value to the illustration of the life and labours of Paul—given, apparently, simply because Dr. Alton had somehow acquired it,—and the interest of its good description is marred by frequent weak and slipshod sermonizings. We so heartily liked Dr. Alton's former work, that it is vexatious to us to have to speak less favourably of this.

The Poetical Works of Robert Burns. Edited by GEORGE GILFILLAN. Vol. II. The Poetical Works of Alexander Pope. With Memoir, Criticism, and Notes, by GEORGE GILFILLAN. Vol. I. Edinburgh: James Nichol.

THE "Library Edition of the British Poets" here completes the works of BURNS. Mr. Giffillan's "Critical Dissertation"—the "Memoir" having been included in Vol. I.—is written in a calm and subdued manner, and in a spirit of moderation which blends severe blame with pitying love, and enthusiastic admiration with the recognition of numerous defects. A few sentences may be acceptable to our readers:—

"It has been justly said, that in his epistles and poems you see more of his general power of mind—in his songs, more of his passion; that the one class discovers more of his head, and the other more of his heart. This arises partly from the different nature of the compositions, and partly from the different times of his life at which his poems and songs were respectively written. Song-writing does not require, nor permit such an exertion of intellect as satire, or didactic poetry, or even poetic narrative. Nature, feeling, melody, and above all, thorough sincerity and simplicity, are its chief requisites. The strong man will indeed be seen in his singing, as well as in his more elaborate speech, but he will sing best when ungirt and unbending. And thus—even when his songs passed into the higher form of the ode, as in his 'Scots wha hae,' and 'A man's a man for a' that'—always sung Burns, who knew that the true spirit of a song-writer is not effort or study, but abandonment, and that whenever a strong tide of feeling was flowing beside him, he had only to cast himself fearlessly upon it to reach the shore of success. The swimmer who would ride in triumph on the stream of strong, must strip himself of his intellectual harness, and of the gorgeous robes of his imagination, and wear only a simple garland on his brow; and many who had no such robe to resign, and

no such harness to unloose, have yet, by trusting entirely to naked nature, gained their object. Tannahill and Lady Nairn have written songs nearly as good as Burns' best. . . . Song-writing, latterly Burns' only true solace, has become his generally admitted claim to fame. What unquenchable life is possessed by these simple melodies! Like rivers, they are 'wandering at their own sweet will' through many lands; and, like winds of balm, they are sweetening the very air of the world!"

This Burns volume is accompanied by a complete set of Indexes: the Glossary was given in the former volume.

Mr. Gilfillan has had several very excellent predecessors lately in the editing of Pope; and both the *Memoir* and the *Notes* of this Library Edition derive great advantage from their labours. The sketch of Pope's life is brief, but vivid; and the estimate of his character seems to us a tolerably correct one.

"He was a spoiled child, a small self-tormentor,—full of bursting with petty spite, mean animosities, and unfounded jealousies. . . . We have much allowance to make for the influence exerted on his mind by his singularly crooked frame and sickly habit of body, by his position as belonging to a proscribed faith, and by his want of training in a public school; but, after all these deductions, we cannot but deplore the spectacle of one of the finest, clearest, and sharpest minds that England ever produced, so frequently reminding you of a bright sting set in the body, and steeped in the venom of a wasp. . . . In morals he was greatly superior, in point of external decorum, to most of the wits of the time; but in falsehood, finesse, treachery, and envy, he stood at the bottom of the list, without that plea of poverty, or wretchedness, or despair, which so many of them might have urged. Uneasy, indeed, he always, and unhappy he often, was; but very much of his uneasiness and unhappiness sprung from his own faults."

But, when Mr. Gilfillan declares against the "general tendency" of Pope's writings, as to "healthy morality and Christian principle," we cannot but feel, though certainly not dissenting from the remark, that the same standard of judgment may usefully be applied elsewhere, where Mr. Gilfillan is ready to excuse and to forgive. This volume of Pope is the first of the series that can be truly said to be annotated;—and the "variations" and explanations given in the Notes are just what is required, though not all that is required.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

After the Wedding. W. Wesley.
The Harmony of the Divine Dispensations. Longman and Co.
The Proper Names of the Old Testament Expounded. Bagster and Son.
Essays in Philosophy. W. P. Kennedy.
Diary of Mistress Dalrymple. Nisbet and Co.
Lonely Hours. J. Moxon.
Wanderings among the Highways. R. Bentley.
Waters of Comfort. McMillan and Co.
Discourses by John Muir, D.D. Murray and Son.
Legion; or, Feigned Excuses. Trübner and Co.
The Christian Virtues as a Divine Family. Miller, Orton, and Co.
My Father's House. Trübner and Co.
The Epistle to the Ephesians. J. Nisbet and Co.
Songs of Early Summer. Longman and Co.
The Good Time Coming. J. S. Hodgson.
Burns' Poetical Works. G. Routledge and Co.

Cleanings.

The Manchester address to the people of America received 81,641 signatures.

"Do make yourselves at home, ladies," said a hostess to her visitors one day; "I am at home myself, and wish you all were."

At the sale of Lord Orford's pictures, last Saturday, a celebrated landscape, by Rubens, called the Rainbow Landscape, fetched the extraordinary price of 4,550*l*.

"When one is in Opposition," said the late Lord Bath, "it is very easy to know what to say; but when one is Minister, it is difficult to know what not to say."

The *Patriot* states that a memoir of the late Mr. Josiah Conder is in contemplation; and that the Rev. Eustace Conder, of Poole, is desirous of obtaining any letters which might be useful for the purpose.

A lady asked her gardener why the weeds always outgrew and covered the flowers. "Madam," answered he, "the soil is mother to the weeds, but only step-mother to the flowers."

The ducks on a pond at Wimpson, Hants, having been frequently found to suffer amputation, the water was drained off, and in the mud thousands of eels were discovered, many of them of immense size. The mystery was explained.

Barriers, attorneys, literary gentlemen, fiddlers, and dancing-masters, clerks, shopmen, and perhaps shopwomen (writes the Melbourne correspondent of the *Times*), are all more or less in excess. It is the bone and muscle that is wanted in Australia.

A lady, walking a few days since on one of the wharves in New York, asked a sailor whom she met why a ship was called "she." The son of Neptune replied that it was "because the rigging cost more than the hull."

When the Earl of Chesterfield was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, during the Rebellion of 1745, he was one morning awakened by a gentleman entering his chamber very abruptly, and exclaiming, "My lord! my lord! we are undone! This country has been agitated, and by every account I hear, all Ireland is expected to be up immediately." "Pray, what o'clock is it?" said the peer. "Ten, my lord,"

answered the gentleman. "Why, then," replied he, very calmly, "I'll get up myself, for I think every man should be up by ten o'clock."

We (*Daily News*) are given to understand that Mr. Millais' pictures now exhibiting at the Royal Academy are all sold, and that he has realised by them above 2,000*l*. "Peace" sold for 900*l*; "Autumn Leaves," 700*l*; "Pity the Blind," 300*l*; and the "Portrait of a Gentleman," 100*l*.

Lord Chief Justice Clerk Braxfield's butler gave up his place because his lordship's wife was always scolding him. "Man!" exclaimed Braxfield, "ye've little to complain of compared wi' mysel': ye may be thankful ye're no married to her." Happily for the butler, he was not so fast bound as his master.

The first cochineal insects which have been seen alive in this country will be found under the staircase nearest to the picture gallery in the Crystal Palace. On a shelf there are five garden pots, and in each pot a large, thick, green leaf partially covered with a white powder under which the living insects may be seen in various stages of growth.

To show the relative position in life of members of yeomanry corps, the following anecdote may be cited: "A regiment in the north, recently on permanent duty, were going through their movements, when a private not suiting the sergeant, the latter bawled out, 'Private Jackson, if you don't pay more attention, I shall report you.' The private rejoined, 'Aye, du it if thou dar, an aw'll raise the' thy rent.' The effect may be imagined."—*Carlisle Journal*.

A very curious instance of confusion occurred the other day in a family at Albany. A mother and a daughter were both confined on the same day, each having a little son. In the bustle of the moment both infants were placed in a cradle together, and, to the confusion of the mothers, when the youngsters were taken from the cradle, they were unable to tell which was the mother's and which the daughter's son—a matter which, of course, must ever remain a mystery. The family is in great distress over the affair.—*American Paper*.

Dr. Hall, in his "Journal of Health," says: "Never let anything harder than your finger-nail touch a corn. The worst kind are controllable as follows: Soak the feet in quite warm water for half an hour before going to bed; then rub on the corn with your finger, for several minutes, some common sweet oil. Do this every night; and every morning repeat this rubbing in of oil with the finger. Bind on the toe during the day two or three thicknesses of buckskin, with a hole in the centre to receive the corn. In less than a week, in ordinary cases, if the corn does not fall out, you can pinch it out with your finger-nail."

The *Christian Examiner* (Boston), reviewing Mr. Caird's sermon on "Religion in Common Life," numbers among "the amiable weaknesses" of Queen Victoria her "propensity to invite Dissenting preachers to the chapel of Buckingham Palace, to the great scandal of the prelates, who claim the proper charge of Royalty." We need not state, in this country, that the chapel of Buckingham Palace is *tabooed* against Dissenting preachers. The Queen, too, when in Scotland, hears ministers of the State Church, Mr. Caird being one; and the "great scandal" is just great nonsense.—*Gateshead Observer*.

The pastor of the Methodist Churches in Brooklyn has unfortunately fallen under the remorseless tongues of the gossips. A young girl, who had become a convert, one day surprised him, agreeably so, by an intimation that a gentleman of Brooklyn, dying at Charleston, South Carolina, had bequeathed him and her 50,000 dollars each. He set off for Charleston to make the necessary arrangements for obtaining possession of the handsome legacy and found himself hoaxed. On his return home he called upon the father of his convert, to see if he could throw any light upon the affair. "Oh," said the man, "you never should have believed a word the gal said—I never do. She is always up to such tricks, and I don't pretend to have any control over her."

In a Southern newspaper in the United States, the following proclamation appears:—

You Yankees tremble,
And Abolitionists fall,
Our motto is—
Southern rights to all.

The Needles Rock, the farthest distant from the land, was cut down two years ago, so as to form a foundation for a lighthouse. This lighthouse is about to be erected. The present one is on the main land, close to the Needles, and is so often enveloped in fog that it is almost useless. The new lighthouse will be rarely invisible, and will be a far better guide to the narrow entrance of the Solnet than the existing one.

The Earl of Rosse, who has recently completed another telescope, the largest ever made, alluded, at a late meeting in London, to its effects. He said that, with respect to the moon, every object on its surface of 100 feet in height was now distinctly to be seen; and he had no doubt that, under very favourable circumstances, it would be so with objects sixty feet in height. On its surface were craters of extinct volcanoes, rocks, and masses of stones, almost innumerable. He had no doubt that if such a building as he was then in were upon the surface of the moon, it would be rendered distinctly visible by these instruments. But there were no signs of habitations such as ours—no vestiges of architecture remain to show that the moon is, or ever was, inhabited by a race of mortals similar to ourselves. It presented no appearance which could lead to the supposition that it contained anything like the green fields and lovely verdure of this beautiful world of ours. There was no water visible—not a sea or a river, or even the measure of a reservoir for supplying town or factory—all seemed desolate.

BIRTHS.

June 22, at St. John's-wood, the wife of the Rev. Professor NEWTH, of a son.
June 24, at Zion Chapel House, St. Peter's-terrace, Parker's Piece, the wife of the Rev. FRANCIS JOHNSTONE, of a daughter.
June 25, at Canning-street, Liverpool, the wife of T. S. RAFFLES, Esq., of a daughter.
June 28, at 31, Argyl-street, Mrs. CHARLES DICKENS, of a son.
June 30, at 33, London-road, Leicester, Mrs. HENRY KEMP, of a daughter.
June 30, at Host Bank, the wife of the Rev. THOMAS DAVIES, of Preston, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 5, at St. Paul's, Geelong, Victoria, by the Ven. Archdeacon Stretch, HENRY B. LANE, Esq., youngest son of B. LANE, Esq., of Hackney, to ISABELLA ANN, youngest daughter of ALEXANDER HILL, Esq., of Geelong.
June 24, at Reigate Church, by the Rev. J. L. Harrison, EDWARD STRAINE JACKSON, Esq., M.A., of Tottenham House, Enfield Highway, to EMILY, third surviving daughter of the late W. T. BERRY, Esq., of Calcutta.
June 25, at the Independent Chapel, Woburn, Beds, by the Rev. J. Sleigh, of Rockliffe, the Rev. J. ANDREWS, of Woburn, to EMMA, second daughter of Mr. JOHN BROWN, of Shefford, Beds.
June 25, at the Congregational Church, Blackheath, by the Rev. James Sherman, Mr. SAMUEL PONTIFEX, of Lewisham High-road, to ELIZABETH, only daughter of the late JOHN WALKER, Esq., of Grosvenor-place, Camberwell, and 28, Laurence-lane, London.
June 25, at the Independent Chapel, Kettering, by the Rev. T. Toller, Mr. JAMES BLACKWELL, of Birmingham, to HARRIET, daughter of the late Mr. JOHN TINGALE, of Kettering.
June 25, at Carr's-lane Chapel, Birmingham, JOHN, eldest son of the late JOHN RUSSELL, Esq., of Ladywood House, to ELIZABETH, second daughter of WILLIAM RAYSON, of the Crescent, Birmingham.
June 26, at Chase Side Chapel, Enfield, by the Rev. Samuel Martin, the Rev. A. BUZACOTT, B.A., of Long Sutton, Lincolnshire, to ELLEN, eldest daughter of Mr. WM. BAKER, of the Palace School, Enfield, late of Islington.
June 26, at the Congregational Chapel, Penrith, by the father of the bride, Mr. SAMUEL EDWARDS, of 11, Marlborough-terrace, Greenhays, Manchester, to ELLEN, second daughter of the Rev. WM. BROWN, Penrith, Cumberland.
June 28, at Boston-road Chapel, Brentford, by the Rev. J. Miller, M.A., brother of the bride, WM. THOMAS, youngest son of J. P. MONKHOUSE, Esq., of Barnes, to ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of the Rev. EDWARD MILLER, of Chiswick.
June 30, at Heckfield Church, by the Rev. F. A. Blackstone, M.A., HARDWICK MORELAND, of Salisbury, son of the Rev. J. MORELAND, of Hungerford, to CATHERINE, daughter of Mr. SUGGS, Holdshot Mill, Heckfield.
July 1, at the Parish Church, Westbury-on-Trym, near Bristol, by the Rev. William Vaughan Taworth, Mr. THOMAS R. FISHER, of Kingsdown, Bristol, to SARAH, third daughter of the late Mr. JOHN WADMAN, of West Coker, Somersetshire.
July 1, at the Independent Chapel, Horncastle, by the Rev. David Jones, Baptist minister, assisted by the Rev. Wm. Shillito, of Bradford, the Rev. JOHN G. ROBERTS, of Merton, Surrey, to REBECCA, daughter of Mr. THOMAS MEAKDITH, of Horncastle.

DEATHS.

June 19, at Neully, near Paris, of a pleurisy, GRAHAM WILLMORE, Esq., Q.C., Judge of the County Court of Somersetshire, and Recorder of Wells.
June 20, at his residence, Abbey Mead, Tavistock, JOHN WESLEY FRAMANK, Esq., for many years the devoted Superintendent of the Congregational Sunday-school, and the uncompromising advocate for political and religious freedom.
June 22, at Beccles, Suffolk, SARAH, widow of the late Mr. DANIEL DELY, in her ninetieth year.
June 22, suddenly, at 34, Hyde-park-gardens, London, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Mills, LYDIA ELIZABETH, wife of Sir THOMAS DYER AGLAND, Bart., M.P., of Killerton, Devon, aged sixty-nine.
June 24, at his residence, 22, Clarendon-villas, Notting-hill, ROBERT MAJOR HOLBORN, Esq., late of 39, Mincing-lane, aged fifty-seven.
June 24, at Regent-terrace, Edinburgh, Lieutenant-Colonel E. MADDEN, H.E.I.C.S.
June 24, of cancer, at 22, Edwards-street, Portman-square, Mr. THOMAS DOLBY, aged seventy-four. In early life he suffered nobly for his zealous and practical advocacy of Parliamentary reform, and he originated and promoted the diffusion of cheap, popular, moral, and useful literature, based on the pure and unerring principles of Christianity.
June 26, at Oakland Lodge, Streatham-hill, JOHN BROWN, Esq., in his sixty-fifth year.
June 27, at her residence, in Hastings-street, Leicester, CATHERINE, relict of the late Mr. WARNER, of Leicester Abbey.
June 29, after a long and severe affliction, borne with exemplary patience, Mr. ANDREW SCHNADDMORT, of Birmingham, in his seventieth year.
June 29, at Hamilton-place, General the Earl of COKE and ORREBY, K.P., aged eighty-nine.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The Bank of England directors on Thursday reduced their minimum rate of discount from 5 per cent., at which it has stood since the 29th May, to 4½ per cent. The immediate result of the Bank measure was a temporary decline of ½ per cent., sales being pressed, as usual, in realisation of profits. The settlement of the account in the Share Market has been succeeded by an unexpected tendency to heaviness, and the English Funds closed yesterday at a decline. To-day, recovery to previous rates quickly succeeded. Towards the close renewed animation was observable, owing to some considerable purchases, and the latest quotations were ½ per cent. above those of yesterday. This advance was accompanied by a report that the Bank will reduce its rate of discount to 4 per cent. on Thursday next. It is understood that the increase of bullion in the next return will exceed 600,000*l*, and that the accumulation of the Bank's unemployed resources is proceeding with remarkable rapidity. In the discount market to-day there was an active demand for money, but good paper is readily negotiable in Lombard-street, at 4½ per cent., or ½ per cent. below the existing Bank minimum, from which it is reasonable to infer that the Bank must still be losing business. Consols are now 95½, and the Scrip is 4½, 4½ prem. The New Three per Cents. have been 96½, 96½; and the Reduced, 95½, 95½. Bank Stock is 217. Exchequer-bills have been 12s. to 15s prem.

In the Foreign Stock Market business has been rather limited, and prices generally have exhibited a decline upon yesterday's rates. The Railway Share Market this morning has been rather flat, and prices generally have slightly receded. The Foreign and Colonial Lines have met with fair support. Joint Stock Bank Shares have been rather inactive. Miscellaneous Shares very dull.

The arrivals of gold last week did not much exceed 200,000. The exports were about half that amount.

The trade reports for the past week from the manufacturing towns indicate great steadiness, together with increased confidence as to future prospects, owing to the weather and the state of the discount-market. At Manchester there has been a fair general demand. The Birmingham advices describe no material alteration in iron, the orders for which are still rather limited, but the removal of all doubt as to the prices of last quarter being fully maintained has imparted a better tone to the course of operations. In the general manufactures of the town there has been increased employment. A fall in copper has occurred unexpectedly. At Nottingham there have been a large number of purchases, especially of lace. In the woollen districts an absence of activity is still noticeable, but prices, on the whole, are well maintained. In the Irish linen-markets animation continues.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week comprised seven vessels—two for Hobart Town, two for Sydney, one for Port Phillip, one for Adelaide, and one for Otago, New Zealand—with an aggregate capacity of 5,679 tons. The rates of freight exhibit no material variation.

In the general business of the port of London during the past week there has been considerable activity, the total number of vessels reported inward from foreign parts being 216. The importations of sugar and tea have been very large. From the increase in business the warehouses hitherto used for the tea trade are now found to be inadequate for its accommodation. The total number of vessels cleared outward during the past week was 149, of which 21 were in ballast. Of the vessels now on the berth loading outward 64 are for the Australian colonies—namely, 8 for Adelaide, 2 for Auckland, 2 for Geelong, 5 for Hobart Town, 1 for Launceston, 3 for New Zealand, 19 for Port Phillip, 1 for Portland Bay, 1 for Port Fairy, 16 for Sydney, 2 for Swan River, 2 for Wellington, and 1 for Warrambool.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Consols	94 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Consols for Account	94 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
3 per Cent. Red.	94 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
New 3 per Cent.	94 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Annuities	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
India Stock	217 1/2	217 1/2	217 1/2	217 1/2	217 1/2	217 1/2
Bank Stock	217 1/2	217 1/2	217 1/2	217 1/2	217 1/2	217 1/2
Exchange-bills	10 pm	10 pm	12 pm	15 pm	15 pm	15 pm
India Bonds	14 pm	—	15 pm	15 pm	15 pm	15 pm
Long Annuities	—	—	17 1/2	—	—	—

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 22, for the week ending on Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1856.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued	£26,337,940
Government Debt	£11,015,100
Other Securities	£2,459,900
Gold and Silver Bullion	£11,768,940
Silver Bullion	—
	£26,337,940

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000
Reserve	£3,231,901
Public Deposits	£4,132,110
Other Deposits	£10,603,674
Seven Day and other	—
Bills	729,629
	£23,326,414

June 26, 1856.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, June 27, 1856.

BANKRUPT.

BRANWELL, J., Royal Exchange-buildings, City, July 7, August 5; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Co., Old Jewry Chambers.

HALL, H., and HALL, C., New Bow-street, Lincoln's-inn, and Newson, Middlesex, cattle dealers, July 10, August 15; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Co., Old Jewry Chambers.

TOMES, J., Southampton, china dealer, July 7, August 5; solicitors, Messrs. Parker and Lee, St. Paul's-churchyard.

GARDIN, L., Westbourne-grove, Bayswater, sculptor, July 7, August 5; solicitor, Mr. Ody, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

VARELY, J. F., Oxford-street, tobacconist, July 7, August 11; solicitor, Mr. Davis, Arundel-street, Strand.

RUDGE, E., Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, tanner, July 14, August 11; solicitors, Messrs. Began and Gilling, Bristol.

PHILLIPS, J. W., Worcester, hop merchant, July 9 and 20; solicitors, Mr. Willmott, Southwark; and Messrs. Hodgson and Allen, Birmingham.

WILKINSON, W., Sedburgh, Yorkshire, corn merchant, July 10, August 8; solicitors, Messrs. Sale and Co., Manchester; and Messrs. Richardson and Gaunt, Leeds.

NELSON, R., Leeds, tailor, July 10, August 8; solicitor, Mr. Granger, Leeds.

ROBINSON, S., Salford, Lancashire, velvet trimming manufacturer, July 7 and 20; solicitors, Messrs. Owen and Co., Manchester; and Mr. Faulkner, Manchester.

Tuesday, July 1, 1856.

BANKRUPT.

BROCKHURST, L., Willemsen, Middlesex, naptha manufacturer, July 10, August 14; solicitors, Messrs. Linklaters and Hackwood, Saxe-lane, City.

SWET, T. D. W. C., Finsbury-square, and Wilson-street, private hotel keeper, July 14, August 18; solicitors, Messrs. King and George, King-street, Chesham.

HUTCHINSON, R., Southampton-street, Strand, ship and insurance broker, July 14, August 1; solicitors, Messrs. Morton and Co., New-street, Bishopsgate.

HAWTH, J., Jun., Helwargate, Norfolk, miller, July 11, August 15; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Co., Old Jewry Chambers, Old Jewry.

HOPK, H. A., West-street, Smithfield, and Oxford-road, Islington, hay salesman, July 9, August 6; solicitor, Mr. Wood, Bow-lane, City.

YOUNG, E., Holt, Norfolk, stationer, July 16, August 12; solicitor, Mr. Goddard, King-street, Chesham.

NEWMAN, S., Lee, Kent, builder, July 9, August 6; solicitors, Messrs. Linklaters and Co., Saxe-lane, City.

ROBERTS, I. T., New Oxford-street, importer of American clocks, July 13, August 19; solicitor, Mr. Daniel, Abchurch-lane, Adolph.

GARRA, G. J., Birmingham, glass manufacturer, July 14, August 6; solicitors, Messrs. Mottram and Knight, Birmingham.

GOULD, T., Birmingham, military ornament manufacturer, July 13 and 31; solicitors, Messrs. Wallington and Wright, Leamington; and Messrs. Mottram and Knight, Birmingham.

TROON, W., Liverpool, corn dealer, July 14, August 11; solicitor, Mr. Dodd, Liverpool.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, June 30.

We had a limited show of English wheat samples at market this morning, but with arrivals of foreign in addition to flour, during the past week, were liberal. The very favourable change in the weather caused a quiet market to-day, and last Monday's prices were barely maintained for either foreign or English wheat. Flour sold at last week's quotations, though the demand was slow. Barley continues to be very scarce, and sells at full prices. Beans and peas without alteration. Having better supplies of oats, principally foreign, of which a large proportion was more or less out of condition, the trade was duller, and prices very irregular, excepting for best fine conditioned corn, which realized last week's prices. Linseed and cakes sold at advancing rates.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—		Dantzic	82 to 92
Essex and Kent, Red	70 to 75	Konigsberg, Red	75 to 84
Do. White	75 to 80	Pomeranian, Red	74 to 83
Linco., Norfolk, and		Rostock	74 to 83
Yorkshire Red	—	Danish and Holstein	70 to 78
Scottish	68 to 74	East Friesland	64 to 68
Rye	43 to 44	Petersburg	58 to 68
Barley malting (new)	43 to 44	Biga and Archangel	—
Distilling	40 to 43	Polish Odessa	60 to 66
Malt (pale)	75 to 78	Maranopol	75 to 80
Beans, Maragan	40 to 48	Taganrog	—
Do.	—	Egyptian	48 to 58
Peas, White	43 to 45	American (U.S.)	74 to 80
Do.	—	Barley, Pomeranian	40 to 48
Peas, Green	38 to 42	Konigsberg	—
Do.	—	Danish	40 to 44
Maple	38 to 42	East Friesland	32 to 34
Boilers	45 to 48	Egyptian	36 to 38
Tares (English)	38 to 40	Odessa	30 to 32
Foreign	38 to 40	Beans—	
Oats (English feed)	24 to 25	Horse	38 to 42
Flour, town made, per		Pigeon	42 to 44
Sack of 280 lbs.	64 to 68	Egyptian	32 to 34
Linseed, English	—	Peas, White	43 to 44
Baltic	50 to 52	Oats—	
Black Sea	52 to 54	Dutch	22 to 25
Hempseed	50 to 52	Jahde	22 to 25
Canaryseed	54 to 60	Danish	19 to 25
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Danish, Yellow feed	24 to 28
112 lbs. English	—	Swedish	25 to 27
German	—	Petersburg	23 to 24
French	—	Flour, per bar. of 180 lbs.	
American	—	New York	34 to 40
Linseed Cakes, 160 lbs to 160 lbs		Spanish, per sack	56 to 60
Rape Cakes, 60 lbs to 70 lbs per ton		Carawayseed	38 to 40
Rapeseed, 40 lbs to 40 lbs per last			

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday, June 30.—The trade for clover and other agricultural seeds remains unchanged; there are no stocks on hand worth notice, and attention is now directed to the growing crops, which with the present weather promises favourably. Linseed continues to advance. On the spot Bombay is worth 56s, Calcutta 54s; for Patna grain, 52s for average, and 50s to 51s for good ordinary. These rates are also obtainable for arrival. A cargo of Black Sea off the coast has been taken at 54s, cost, freight, and insurance, to the Continent, and cargoes for shipment have been sold at the same price, to be delivered in England on arrival. Considerable business has been transacted in Rig seed (fair crushing) at 44s, cost, freight, and insurance, and 44s 6d delivered; for the east coast, likewise, some of better quality, 44s has been refused. Linseed cakes are in good demand, and the price is firm at last week's quotations for forward deliveries. On the spot the article is dearer. Our stocks of rape and oilseed are much reduced, further large quantities of rape, chiefly parcels out of condition, having been taken for export. Fine sound Calcutta rape would now command 58s per quarter; for fine yellow and red Bombay, 55s to 56s; Madras gingelly, 51s to 52s; Bombay sesame, 48s to 49s; Calcutta teelseed, 50s; poppy, 55s; and Niger, 48s to 49s.

BREAD.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 9d to 10d; of household ditto, 8d to 9d per 4 lbs loaf.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, LONDON, Monday, June 30.

The supply of foreign stock here to-day was very moderate for the time of year. Notwithstanding that the arrivals of home-fatted beasts up to our market this morning were limited, we had a very dull sale for all breeds, at a decline in the quotations realized on Monday last of from 2d to 4d per 4 lbs. The top figure for Scotch was 5s per 4 lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire we received 1,000 Scotch and shorthorns; from other parts of England, 400 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 200 Scotch. Compared with Monday last, the supply of sheep was on the increase. Prime Downes were steady, at late rates; but all other breeds moved off heavily, at a decline of 2d per 4 lbs compared with Monday last. The quality of the supply was tolerably good. About 2,000 sheep and lambs came to hand from Ireland in excellent condition. We had a slow sale for lambs—the condition of which was but middling—at last week's currency. The show of calves was rather extensive, and the best trade ruled heavy, at a decline of 6d per 4 lbs. In pigs very little doing, at late rates.

Per 4 lbs to sink the offal.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3	6 to 3	10	Pr. coarse woolled	4 10 to 5 0
Second quality	4	0	4 2	Prime Southdown	5 4 5
Prime large oxen	4	4	8	Lge. coarse calves	3 6 4
Prime Scotch, &c.	4	10	5	Prime small	4 6 4
Coarse inf. sheep	4	0	2	Large hogs	3 4 4
Second quality	4	4	8	Best am. porkers	4 4 4
Lambs				do 10d to 3s 10d	

Sackling calves, 22s to 30s; Quarter-old store-pigs, 22s to 29s each.

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL, Monday, June 30.

Owing to the prevailing hot weather, very limited supplies of meat have been on sale in these markets. The trade generally is inactive, at follows:—

Per 4 lbs by the carcass.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.		
Inferior beef	3	2 to 3	8	Inf. mutton	3	6 to 3	8
Middling ditto	3	6	3	Middling ditto	3	10 to 4	6
Prime large do	3	10	4	Prime ditto	4	6 to 5	0
Do. small do	4	2 to 4	6	Veal	3	6 to 4	8
Large pork	3	6 to 4	2	Small pork	4	4 to 4	8

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCING-LANE, JULY 1.

SUGAR.—The market has been steady, and prices have been supported, except for Barbadoes, which sold at a shade lower, 42s to 47s; in all, 1,500 hbls of West India have been sold. 6,800 bags Mauritius were sold at 42s to 45s; crystallised, 45s 6d to 48s 6d; 1,000 bags Penang, at 42s to 45s; 200 tons clayed Manila, at 42s 9d; and a cargo of Madras, 400 tons, to arrive, at 40s. The refined market firm at 55s to 56s.

COFFEE.—There has not been a public sale or any business of importance done by private contract to-day.

TEA.—The market inactive; prices unaltered.

RICE.—About half of 4,000 bags of Bengal sold from 9s to 11s 6d, which were about last Friday's prices.

RUM.—The market is steady, but inactive.

COGNAC.—120 bags sold steadily at full prices. Honduras silver from 3s 6d to 4s 1d; Mexican, from 3s 7d to 3s 8d.

INDIGO.—15,380 chests are declared for the quarterly sale to commence next Tuesday.

COTTON.—300 bales sold at full prices.

OLIVE.—Lined from 34s to 34s 3d; rape brown, 48s; pale, 51s. Pale seed has declined to 46s. Cod quoted at 44s 10s.

SALT.—A fair amount of business has been done. Refraction 5s, 30s 6d; ditto 6s to 7s, 30s cash; ditto 12s, 29s 3d.

In other articles no material alteration. Markets generally have been quiet to-day.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, June 30.—We had a better demand for Irish butter last week, owing chiefly to the excited reports from Ireland and limited supplies. Business to a fair extent was transacted on board and landed, at a further advance of 2s to 4s; but towards the close buyers were unwilling to follow the advance, consequently the market was not quite so strong. Foreign sold freely in the early part of the week at full prices, but ended dull. Bacon: Irish and Hambro' met a slow and limited sale, at a reduction of 1s to 2s. American middles were in moderate request, at no noticeable change in value. Hams sold slowly; prices well supported. In lard no material change.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Friesland, per cwt.	100	to 106	Cheshire, per cwt.	70	to 84
Kiel	98	to 106	Cheddar	74	to 86
Dorset	104	to 108	Double Gloucester	63	to 80
Caeslow	—	—	Single ditto	—	—
Waterford	98	to 104	York Hams	84	to 98
Cork (new)	98	to 106	Westmoreland ditto	80	to 84
Liverpool	90	to 92	Irish ditto	80	to 90
Sligo	90	to 100	Wiltshire Bacon (dried)	80	to 86
Fresh, per dozen	12	to 18	Irish	(green) 73	to 78

COVENT-GARDEN, Saturday, June 29.—Trade has not been quite so brisk this week, and lower prices have in some instances been realized. Grapes and strawberries are furnished in excellent condition. French cherries realise from 1d to 1s per lb. Oranges fetch from 1s to 1s 6d per dozen. Excellent tomatoes are now arriving from France. For new potatoes prices range from 2s to 2s 4d per cwt. New Lisbon potatoes fetch 3s per dozen pounds. Asparagus is still abundant and cheap. Green peas are now well supplied; as are also all kinds of salad. Cut flowers consist of heliotropes, cacti, orchids, gardenias, stephanotis, clove, carnations, mignonette, heaths, pinks, and roses.

POTATOES, ROSSINGTON AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, June 30.—Very moderate supplies of old potatoes have come to hand since our last report. The demand for them is inactive, and the quotations range from 5s to 10s per ton. The imports of new potatoes last week were 21,000 baskets from Rotterdam and 206 from Jersey; they sold at from 5s to 6s per basket. New English are worth 10s to 12s per cwt.

HOPS, ROSSINGTON, Monday, June 30.—Notwithstanding the warm days and nights of the last week, which might have been expected to have produced a favourable change, there is still a general appearance of the fly, and, with the exception of the neighbourhood of Maidstone, the bine is by no means uniformly healthy. The duty is noted 170,000. Prices remain without any alteration, but the demand is not so active as hitherto.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, June 30.—The British market is fairly supplied with most kinds of wool, especially with low qualities. Selected samples are in moderate request, and the quotations are fairly supported. In other kinds very little is doing. The late reduction in the rate of discount by the Bank Directors to 4 per cent. is likely to exercise considerable influence upon our market. Present rates, at per 4 lbs, as under:—

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Down tags	1	2	1	4
Down ewes	1	2	1	3
Half-bred hogs	1	2	1	3
Kent fleeces	1	2	1	3
Leicester fleeces	1	1	1	3
Combing skin	1	0	1	4
Blanket wool	0	9	1	1
Flannel wool	1	0	1	3

TALLOW, Monday, June 30.—For the time of year an average business has been transacted in this market since Monday last. To-day P.Y.O. on the spot is selling at 47s per cwt. Town tallow, 46s net cash; rough fat, 3s 6d per cwt.

PARTICULARS.

	1853.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Stock	43103	21483	23500	46097	17889
Price of Yellow Candle	3s 3d	3s 3d	3s 3d	3s 3d	3s 3d
Delivery last Week	578	5037	1009	3080	3043
Ditto from the 1st of June	5350	6972	4628	7057	6873
Arrived last Week	2497	1071	603	632	1833
Ditto from the 1st of June	7725	5140	2317	5478	7083
Price of Town Tallow	39s	6d 5/2	0d 5/2	6d 5/2	9d 4/2

METALS, LONDON, Saturday, June 28.—Scotch pig iron has sold slowly, and the quotation has fallen to 73s. Manufactured parcels are dull. Sheets, single, 11s; nail rods, 9s 5s per ton. In tin very little is doing. Banca, 125s 6d to 126s; plates, 134s to 135s. English block and bar, 122s to 124s. Tin strains are heavy, and rather cheaper. IC coke, 20s 6d; IX ditto, 26s 6d per box. In lead very little doing. English pig, 25s 5s to 25s 10s; Spanish, 24s per ton. Sp

THE REVENUE.

No. I. An Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of the United Kingdom, in the under-mentioned periods, ended June 30, 1856, compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding year.

	QUARTERS ENDED.			
	Sept. 30, 1855.	Dec. 31, 1855.	March 31, 1856.	June 30, 1856.
Customs	6,018,487	5,707,101	5,540,132	5,864,734
Excise	5,137,000	4,804,000	2,806,778	5,008,000
Stamps	1,652,722	1,749,789	1,801,540	1,855,083
Taxes	154,000	1,351,000	249,000	1,345,028
Property Tax	4,594,858	1,335,373	6,880,971	2,376,751
Post-office	645,000	647,000	780,152	716,000
Crown Lands	66,516	85,000	87,000	84,000
Miscellaneous	188,567	345,317	298,502	317,688
Totals	18,467,141	15,824,560	18,404,075	17,545,272

	QUARTERS ENDED.			
	Sept. 30, 1854.	Dec. 31, 1854.	March 31, 1855.	June 30, 1855.
Customs	5,651,927	6,015,242	5,040,405	5,783,309
Excise	5,391,402	4,722,707	2,785,089	4,783,374
Stamps	1,752,990	1,876,510	1,868,354	1,871,978
Taxes	184,878	1,315,956	244,512	1,346,031
Property Tax	2,594,943	879,017	5,931,574	2,359,758
Post-office	654,906	652,094	687,000	725,000
Crown Lands	81,573	80,000	86,000	83,000
Miscellaneous	154,594	178,177	243,381	325,773
Totals	16,460,210	15,719,703	16,836,295	17,123,230

	Year ended June 30, 1856.		Year ended June 30, 1855.	
	£	£	£	£
Customs	23,130,444	22,478,883		
Excise	17,552,778	17,642,573		
Stamps	7,062,115	7,359,832		
Taxes	3,097,026	3,091,375		
Property Tax	15,187,983	11,685,290		
Post-office	2,788,152	2,719,000		
Crown Lands	282,516	270,572		
Miscellaneous	1,150,064	901,904		
Totals	70,331,048	66,129,428		

No. II. Increase and Decrease in the Quarter and Year ended June 30, 1856, as compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding year.

	QUARTER ENDED June 30, 1856.		YEAR ENDED June 30, 1856.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs	£ 66,415	£	£ 651,561	£
Excise	241,936	13,895	88,794	297,717
Stamps	1,806	5,651	3,091,375	3,097,026
Taxes	116,995	9,000	5,622,663	49,153
Property Tax	1,000	8,084	11,944	248,180
Post-office	1,000	8,084	248,180	248,180
Crown Lands	1,000	8,084	248,180	248,180
Miscellaneous	1,000	8,084	248,180	248,180
Totals	456,036	33,984	4,499,131	387,511
	£422,052	£4,101,820		
	Net Increase.	Net Increase.		

No. III. An Account showing the Net Revenue and other Receipts of the Quarter ended June 30, 1856; the Application of the same, and the Charge of the Consolidated Fund for the said Quarter, together with the Surplus or Deficiency upon such Charge.

Surplus Balance beyond the Charge of the Consolidated Fund, for the Quarter ended March 31, 1856, viz.:	
Great Britain	£2647,431
Ireland	£2647,431
Balance of Money received under the Act for Funding Exchequer Bills	159,000
Income received in the Quarter ended June 30, 1856, as shown in Account I.	17,545,272
Amount received in the Quarter ended June 30, 1856, in full of First Loan of £5,000,000.	1,499,000
Ditto, in part of Second Loan of £5,000,000.	2,500,000
Money received in lieu of Exchequer Bills in part of Funding of £5,000,000.	149,724
Amount received in the Quarter ended June 30, 1856, in repayment of Advances for Public Works, &c.	374,471
	£22,975,294
Balance, being the Deficiency on the 30th of June, 1856, upon the Charge of the Consolidated Fund in Great Britain, to meet the Dividends and other Charges payable in the Quarter to Sept. 30, 1856, and for which Exchequer Bills (Deficiency) will be issued in that Quarter	3,584,611
	£26,459,905

Amount applied out of the Income for the Quarter ended June 30, 1856, to Redemption of Exchequer Bills (Deficiency) for the Quarter ended March 31, 1856, less portion of charge transferred to Ireland	£2,569,109
Exchequer Bills redeemed with Money received under the Act for Funding Exchequer Bills	306,538
Amount applied out of the Income to Supply Services, &c., in the Quarter ended June 30, 1856	15,508,135
Charges of the Consolidated Fund for the Quarter ended June 30, 1856, viz.:	
Interest of the Permanent Debt	£6,248,993
Terminable Debt	688,987
Interest of Exchequer Bills (Deficiency)	10,633
The Civil List	100,170
Other Charges on Consolidated Fund	360,911
Advances for Public Works, &c.	324,700
	7,734,394

Balance of Money received under the Act for Funding Exchequer Bills, carried to Revenue	2,186
Surplus Balance beyond the Charge of the Consolidated Fund, for the Quarter ended June 30, 1856, viz.:	
Great Britain	£239,581
Ireland	239,581
	£26,459,943

Advertisements.

THE SYDENHAM TROUSERS, 17s. 6d.

1,000 New Patterns to select from. The great Sale these Trousers have had since their first introduction is a guarantee that they have met with universal approbation.

SAMUEL BROTHERS' determination in first producing these far-famed Trousers was to give greater value for money than has ever been offered, and, through the magnitude of their purchases, they are enabled to pledge themselves that the SYDENHAM TROUSERS at 17s. 6d. are the cheapest and best Trousers ever offered to the public.

Vests of the same as the Trousers, 8s. 6d. Every garment produced has that style and exquisite finish without pretence; in fact, that gracefulness and ease so rarely obtained, but by which the dress of the true gentleman is invariably distinguished.

Patterns, plate of fashion, and guide to self-measurement, sent free, of the SYDENHAM TROUSERS, and of every other description of Gentlemen's and Youth's Clothing.

SAMUEL BROTHERS' stock for the Present Season is worthy of your inspection, combining the three requisites—quality, style, and moderate price.

Ready-made Clothes equal to bespoke—an advantage not to be obtained at any other establishment.

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Paletots	21s.	Fancy Vests	5s. to 10s.
Oxonian Coat	16s. to 24s.	Hussar Suits	25s. to 28s.
Albion Over-Coat	21s. to 42s.	The New Circular Coat with Belt	13s. 6d.

A Four-Pound Suit, Samuel Brothers strongly recommend made from Saxony Cloth, manufactured by an eminent West-of-England House, the wear of which they warrant. Patterns, &c., sent free.—No. 29, Ludgate-hill.

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—This approved Model, designed for the use of ONE HAND only, may now be had at his Warehouse, Gough-square, Fleet-street.—As also his LUNATIC KNIFE, for the use of Insane Patients, patronised by the first Asylums in the country. Entrances to Gough-square, up Bolt-court, No. 151, Fleet-street.

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WILLIAM S. BURTON has SIX LARGE SHOW ROOMS devoted exclusively to the SEPARATE DISPLAY of LAMPS, BATHS, and METALLIC BEDSTEADS. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest, and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make his establishment the most distinguished in this country.

Bedsteads from	£0 12 6 to £12 0 0 each.
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All other kinds at the same rate.

Pure Colza Oil 4s. 8d. per gallon.

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—The REAL NICKEL SILVER, introduced twenty years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when plated by the patent of Messrs. Elkington and Co., is beyond all comparison the very best article next to sterling silver that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally, as by no possible test can it be distinguished from real silver.

	Fiddle or Thread or Old Silver Brunswick Pattern.		King's Pattern.	
	Table Spoons and Forks, per doz.	28s.	48s.	60s.
Dessert ditto and ditto	30s.	35s.	42s.	48s.
Tea ditto	18s.	24s.	30s.	36s.

Tea and Coffee Sets, Waiters, Candlesticks, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process.

CHEMICALLY PURE NICKEL NOT PLATED.

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—34-inch Ivory-handled Table Knives, with high shoulders, 11s. per dozen; Desserts, to match, 10s.; if to balance, 1s. per dozen extra; Carvers, 4s. per pair; Larger Sizes, from 14s. 6d. to 26s. per dozen; extra fine, Ivory, 39s.; if with Silver Ferrules, 37s. to 50s.; White Bone Table Knives, 7s. 6d. per dozen; Desserts, 5s. 6d.; Carvers, 2s. 3d. per pair; Black Horn Table Knives, 7s. 4d. per dozen; Desserts, 6s.; Carvers, 2s. 6d.; Black Wood-handled Table Knives and Forks, 6s. per dozen; Table Steels, from 1s. each. The largest Stock in existence of Plated Dessert Knives and Forks, in cases and otherwise, and of the New Plated Fish Carvers.

The alterations and additions to these extensive premises (already by far the largest in Europe), which occupied the whole of last year, are of such a character, that the entire of EIGHT HOUSES is devoted to the display of the most magnificent stock of GENERAL HOUSE IRONMONGERY (including Cutlery, Nickel Silver, Plated Goods, Baths, Brushes and Turnery, Lamps and Gasaliers, Iron and Brass Bedsteads and Bedding), so arranged in Sixteen Large Show Rooms as to afford to parties furnishing facilities in the selection of goods that cannot be hoped for elsewhere.

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TEETH.—E. MILES and SON, Surgeon-Dentists, 15, Liverpool-street, Bishopsgate Church.

BEST SETS OF TEETH of every kind fixed without pain. Stopping in a superior manner, &c. A white cement for decayed front teeth.

TEETH.—By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

Newly Invented and Patented Application of Chemically Prepared White and Gum Coloured India Rubber, in the Construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. EPHRAIM MOSELY, Surgeon-Dentist, 61, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, Grosvenor-square, Sole Inventor and Patentee.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY PREPARED WHITE and GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER, as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features: All sharp edges are avoided; no springs, wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly increased freedom of action is supplied; a natural elasticity, hitherto wholly unattainable, and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, is secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically prepared white INDIA RUBBER, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may, with thorough comfort be imbibed and retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation. To be obtained only at 61, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, LONDON; 14, Gay-street, Bath; and 10, Eldon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

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Those who pay Cash can readily effect a saving of 30 per cent. by purchasing of the old established firm of

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Solid Rosewood and Walnut Chairs	16s. 6d., 21s. to 42s.
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Parties Furnishing are respectfully invited to inspect the LARGEST STOCK in the METROPOLIS of all descriptions of well-seasoned Cabinet Furniture; also Carpets, Damasks, Bedding, &c., for any class of house. The goods are marked in plain figures. The stock throughout the show rooms and galleries is so arranged as to enable parties to make a correct estimate of the entire cost, which will be found one-third less than the West-end houses, and a warranty for twelve months given if required. A visit to this Establishment will amply repay intending Purchasers, modern designs, first class workmanship, and small profits being its characteristics. References to all parts of the metropolis and provinces.

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N.B.—A Superior Drawing Room Chair, 18s. 6d.; Dining Room Ditto, in hal cloth, 16s. 6d.; Ditto, in Morocco, 30s.; Beautiful Spring-stuffed Easy Chairs, Three Guineas; Handsome Mahogany Arabian Bedsteads, with Spiral Pillars, 63s.; very Superb Carpets of the newest designs, from 9d. to 1s. less than the usual prices; and Damasks of every description in proportion.

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Price 1s. For stopping decayed Teeth, however large
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they do not change colour, decay, nor break. A complete set,
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time and attention, have succeeded by their Improved Process
in producing preparations of the purest and finest quality ever
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To enumerate the many advantages derived by the public
from the use of the Improved Patent Groats is not the intention
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superior gruel speedily made therefrom. It is particularly re-
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Children; and the healthy and strong will find it an excellent
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The Barley, being prepared by a similar process, is as pure as
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A report having been circulated that preparations of so white
a character could not be produced from Groats and Barley alone,
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A. S. TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., &c., &c., for an analysis to establish
the fact, a copy of which is subjoined:—

[COPY.]

"Chemical Laboratory, Guy's Hospital,
February 19, 1855.

"I have submitted to a microscopical and chemical examina-
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those principles which are found in good Barley; there is no
mineral or other impurity present, and from the result of my in-
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nutritive properties assigned by the late Dr. Pereira to this de-
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"A. S. TAYLOR."

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CHURCHER'S TOILET CREAM imparts
Richness, Softness, and Fragrance to the Hair. Price 1s.,
Jars, 1s.; in bottles for exportation, 1s. 6d. Sold by Hairdressers,
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CITRATE of MAGNESIA, which forms, by the addition of water
only, an agreeable, mild, efficacious saline aperient, and an ex-
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It is highly recommended by the faculty. All children like it.
Prepared only by Wm. W. King, 15, Percy-street, London, and
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NEW LABEL.

IN consequence of the great variety of Coun-
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OIL, now in circulation, and which so nearly resemble the
original, as frequently to deceive the unwary, they have em-
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who at great cost, and by a peculiar process of their own, have
succeeded in producing from steel "A NEW LABEL," which
cannot be forged. It is composed of a section of an engine-
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"ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL."

FOR THE GROWTH, RESTORATION, AND FOR BEAUTIFYING THE
HUMAN HAIR.

Under which is the signature of the Proprietors, in Red Ink,
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The whole, with the exception of the Profile of Her Majesty
"THE QUEEN," being covered with a lacework pattern, in trans-
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The Pamphlet, enclosed in the Label or Wrapper, has been re-
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The prices of the MACASSAR OIL are—3s. 6d. and 7s.; Family
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DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT HAIR,

WHISKERS, &c.? If so, use Miss Couppelle's Crinotriar
which has for many years been noted all over the world, for its
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to produce whiskers, moustachios, eyebrows, &c., in a few weeks,
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strengthening weak hair, preventing its falling out, and restoring
it in baldness from whatever cause. Upwards of 100 physicians
recommend it in the nursery, for promoting a fine, healthy head
of hair, and averting baldness in after years.

Sold by the following Agents, and all Chemists and Perfumers
in the world. Price 2s., or will be sent post free on receipt of
twenty-four penny stamps, by Miss Couppelle, 69, Castle-street,
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6s. each, containing the quantity of five small ones. At home
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ADVICE ON THE HAIR," Whiskers, &c., with numerous Testi-
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read, and a list of hundreds of agents in England, Ireland, and
Scotland, sent post free for two penny stamps.

CAUTION!—To ensure having the genuine article, purchasers
must observe that each package has a red stamp pasted outside,
with the words "ROSALE COUPPELLE" in white letters engraved
thereon; and that the words "COUPPELLE'S CRINOTRIAR" are
moulded in each bottle.

Extracts from Genuine Testimonials.—"I find my hair
thickening already."—Mrs. Smith. "Your Crinotriar has
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W. Aspen, Esq.

HAIR DYE.—COUPPELLE'S DYE is the only pure and
efficient one extant; it changes the hair in three minutes to any
required shade, from light asburn to a jet black, so beautifully
natural as to defy detection, and will be found infinitely superior
to the many disgraceful dyes now advertised, which smelt
horribly, stain the skin, burn the hair, and leave an unnatural
tinge. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers, or sent free
by post on receipt of Fifty-two Penny Post Stamps, by Miss
Couppelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, London.

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS.

DR. BARKER'S celebrated Remedy for

RUPTURE is protected by the Royal Letters Patent of

England, and secured by the seals of the Royal Colleges of

Medicine of Paris and Vienna. It was completely successful in

curing 217 cases last year in private practice, and is now made

known as a public duty, through the medium of the Press. In

every case of single or double rupture in either sex, however bad

or long standing, it is perfectly applicable, effecting a cure in a

few days, causing no confinement or inconvenience in its use

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Testimonials:—"If anything is worth knowing, it is worthy of
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position ought to protect you from the shafts of envy and malice."

—J. Pereira, M.D., Finsbury-square. "Your remedy quite cured
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